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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Cloudy. Temp. 72-84 (22-24). Tomorrow cloudy.
Yesterday's temp. 72-84 (22-24).
LONDON:
Cloudy. Temp. 71-82 (21-23). Tomorrow partly cloudy.
Yesterday's temp. 71-82 (21-23).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-88 (27-31).
Yesterday's temp. 80-88 (27-31).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	82	Lebanon	80
Belgium	74	Luxembourg	74
Canada	72	Mexico	72
Denmark	72	Netherlands	72
Eire (Inc. 24)	71	Norway	71
Finland	70	Poland	70
France	70	Portugal	70
Germany	70	Saudi Arabia	70
Greece	70	Spain	70
Great Britain	70	Sweden	70
India	70	Switzerland	70
Italy	70	Turkey	70
Japan	70	U.S. Military	70
Yugoslavia	70		



President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

As He Prepares for U.S. Trip An Interview With Bhutto And a Warning to India

By Lewis M. Simon

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (UPI)—Four days before leaving for an official visit to the United States where he is expected to seek military aid, Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto warned India yesterday that it should not assume it will win the next war.

"The last war with India," Mr. Bhutto said, referring to his country's loss of East Pakistan, "was a freak of history. We learned our lessons and India shouldn't think that because they beat us once they can beat us always."

During an interview, Mr. Bhutto turned back in history to the time when the Mogul hordes overran the Hindu people and again said: "Anyone who forgets the invasions from the mountains of the north onto the plains of Delhi does so at his own peril."

Reflecting on how he has led his way into a strong bargaining position 17 years after Pakistan lost a war and half a country, the president claimed that the Indians themselves unwittingly helped him.

"India has unquestionably blundered in its negotiations with us," he said. "We had worked out scientific plans, not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Central Bankers Expected To Suggest Action on Dollar

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters)—Leading Western governments today apparently had no immediate action in mind for solving the world monetary crisis, despite fears of renewed chaos tomorrow on foreign exchange markets.

But informed sources said that Western central bankers meeting in Basel today might make confidential recommendations to governments on possible measures.

The bankers, from the world's richest non-Communist nations, were attending a routine monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

They have no authority to make political decisions, but they can considerably influence governments and any recommendations they might make could lead to prompt action.

The bankers declined to discuss the meeting today, UPI reported.

"In this situation, even a no comment could add to the general confusion," a Swiss source said. "And confusion is a source of strength for the situation we have now."

France Warns Shipping Away At A-Test Site

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—France issued a warning today to shipping around its South Pacific nuclear test site in a clear indication that much-disputed atomic blasts may begin soon.

All ships were warned to steer clear of Mururoa Atoll, 90 miles southeast of Tahiti, beginning on Wednesday. Some reports said the atmospheric explosions could come next Saturday, on Bastille Day.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union abandoned atomic testing in the air with a 1968 partial test ban treaty. But France and China have refused to sign the accord, charging that it is designed to perpetuate Soviet-American nuclear superiority.

The New Zealand frigate Otago has been dispatched into the experimental area to try to block the French tests. Private protest boats also are in the danger zone. A second warning addressed to aircraft and forbidding overnight of the area must now be issued.

Sour Note Ends Talks On Europe Stand by Malta Clouds Meeting

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 8 (UPI)—The first stage of the European Security Conference ended here yesterday, and ministers from the 35 participating nations agreed to meet in Geneva Sept. 18 to begin the real negotiating on improving relations among nations in Europe.

The conference ended following one last, long wrangle over the Maltese proposal on North Africa, which delayed the final communiqué and came within a whisker of killing it. If anything, the Maltese affair showed how difficult it will be in Geneva to get a 35-nation consensus on the key items of negotiation.

Throughout this five-day conference, it was apparent that East and West held totally different conceptions of the negotiations. In Helsinki, the different delegations were only presenting their views and politely applauding each other's speeches, but in Geneva they will be trying to compromise the differences.

Malta Was Sole Issue

The only real negotiation that came up during the meeting here was on the Maltese proposal, and that, simple as it was compared to the items on the Geneva agenda, proved a real test for the collective diplomatic ingenuity of 35 nations.

Malta, the mouse that roared throughout the conference, insisted that the final communiqué mention that no consensus had been reached on the Maltese proposal to include Algeria and Tunisia. Finally, the 34 others, faced with having their grandest plans blocked over a detail, yielded. The communiqué mentions that nothing was agreed on Algeria and Tunisia.

The Maltese proposal was rejected Friday when several states said it discriminated against other states in the Mediterranean.

The delegations were distressed enough over Malta's behavior that they deleted a phrase in the final communiqué saying that the negotiations had taken place in a "constructive and businesslike atmosphere." That phrase had been in the earlier drafts of the communiqué.

Some of the larger delegations here reacted openly. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko suggested at one point that if 35 nations couldn't reach unanimous agreement, perhaps 34 could. His suggestion was rejected. A British delegate was heard saying it had been a mistake to invite Malta in the first place. French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert left early, saying that the conference might as well adjourn without a communiqué, and an American official said simply that Malta had behaved very badly.

All that apart, the communiqué instructs the negotiators to begin the second stage Sept. 18 on the final recommendations of the preliminary talks held here last November through June.

The Geneva negotiations, scheduled to last several months, will be on the "essential problems relating to security and cooperation in Europe" and the various proposals submitted here by the delegations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Italian President Giovanni Leone (left) and Premier Mariano Rumor during the swearing in of Mr. Rumor's new cabinet yesterday at the Quirinale Palace in Rome.

Confidence Vote Seen by July 16 Italy Installs Center-Left Regime

ROME, July 8 (UPI)—President Giovanni Leone today installed Premier Mariano Rumor and his cabinet as Italy's 35th government since the fall of Fascism 30 years ago.

The structure of the new administration—a center-left alliance of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists—represents a slight shift to the left.

In the new government, the Communist-oriented Socialists replace the right-of-center Liberals who took part in the outgoing cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti. That cabinet lasted from June 16, 1972, to June 2, 1973.

Mr. Rumor is expected to ask parliament by July 16 for a confidence vote on his government's platform, which gives priority to long-overdue reforms in education, housing and health care as well as strong measures to fight inflation and to revive Italy's ailing economy.

Compared with the outgoing coalition, the present commands a stronger majority in parliament. However, it is much weaker than expected because only 68 percent of the Socialist party's leadership voted in favor of reviving their alliance with the moderate Christian Democrats.

Contrary to tradition, the new cabinet does not have a vice-premier. A dispute between the secretaries of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties, Francesco de Martino and former President Giuseppe Saragat respectively, could not agree as to which should have that post.

Of the 38 ministries, 16 went to the Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest; six to the Socialist party, third-largest after the Communists; 4 to the moderate Social Democrats, and 2 to the left-of-center Republicans.

Key portfolios went to Aldo Moro, foreign minister; Ugo La Malfa, Treasury minister; Mario Tanassi, defense minister; and Emilio Colombo, finance minister.

After Exhaustive Study U.S. Agency Lays Oil Shortage To Manipulation by Suppliers

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A Federal Trade Commission staff study says that the nation's petroleum shortage is the product of anti-competitive practices fostered by government regulations and manipulated by the major oil companies to protect their profits.

"In the many levels in which they interrelate, the majors demonstrate a clear preference for avoiding competition through mutual cooperation and the use of exclusionary practices," the study said.

The oil companies "have behaved in a similar fashion as would a classical monopolist: they have attempted to increase profits by restricting output."

The only effective competition to survive has come from independent gasoline stations, the study said. It estimated that 1,200 independent stations closed in the first five months of this year.

"What has happened here is that the majors have used the shortage as an occasion to attempt to debilitate, if not eradicate, the independent marketing sector."

2 Years of Work

If the majors' attempt "is as successful in diminishing the market shares of independents, the consumer will pay dearly for this advantage," the study said.

The study is the result of nearly two years of work. The staff obtained answers to detailed questionnaires on relationships between the majors and independents. Attorneys and economists searched the files of more than 50 unidentified operating companies. Federal and state regulators provided data. Executives of major oil companies have been called before nonpublic hearings.

The study was intensified at the request of Congress and presented to the five-member commission last Monday. The commission has not taken any action nor made the document public. The Associated Press obtained a copy from sources outside the FTC.

The petroleum refining industry is the pivotal point in the petroleum industry, the study said. A shortage of refining capacity has been cited as the root cause of present fuel shortages. The FTC staff argued that the refinery level is where industry cooperation and government policies have granted the most power to the 18 major companies.

One obvious barrier to new refinery entrants is the estimated \$250-million cost of a refinery, the staff reported. It said that there has been no new entrant in the refining field since 1950.

But the study said that even if a potential new refinery could raise the money, he'd shy away. One reason cited was the federal oil-depletion allowance, which provides a tax credit for a proportion of profits earned on crude oil. Its purpose was to encourage oil exploration.

The FTC staff said, however, that because the allowance makes crude oil profits the least taxable of any phase of the majors' operations, the majors claim that most—if not all—their profits come on crude oil.

Hazardous Existence

Through this simple bookkeeping operation, "it pays to raise crude prices up to a point where refinery profits have been reduced to zero," the staff said. "Clearly, such a system creates a hazardous existence for independent refiners, who have little or no crude production."

The staff found that during the period of the most intensive study, 1967 through 1971, the independent refiners had little trouble getting supplies, turning to the majors for half of their crude. But the independents have been running far below capacity during the current shortage because they haven't been able to get crude oil.

Here, the staff said, the independents bump into several phases of cooperation among the majors: cooperation in joint bidding on leases and crude purchases from independent drillers, cooperation in pipeline operations and cooperation in crude exchanges.

Nixon Refusing To Testify, Give Senate His Files

By John Herbers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (UPI)—President Nixon formally notified the Senate Watergate committee yesterday that he would not appear personally before the committee under any circumstances to defend himself against charges that he had participated in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

In a letter to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, Mr. Nixon also said he would not grant the committee access to presidential files. "At an appropriate time during your hearings, I intend to address publicly the subjects you are considering. In the meantime," he wrote, "I consider it my constitutional responsibility to decline to appear personally under any circumstances before your committee or to grant access to presidential papers."

His decision in both cases, Mr. Nixon said, "is based on my constitutional obligation to preserve intact the powers and prerogatives of the President and not upon any desire to withhold information relevant to your inquiry."

Stated Earlier

The President's position had been stated earlier, in less precise and in less determined language, by his spokesmen. The letter to Sen. Ervin personally involved the President for the first time in many weeks in the struggle between the White House and Congress on the investigation of the Watergate case and other matters involving wrongdoing by White House officials.

Further, it attempted to make a legal case for Mr. Nixon to continue to resist the efforts of the committee to get the President to make an appearance before the committee and to turn over all records that the committee thinks are needed for its investigation.

In Washington, Sen. Ervin criticized the President's refusal to appear, saying the President will have to "take the consequences" in his decision "to withhold information from the committee and the American people."

Legal Precedents

Citing legal precedents, stretching back to an opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall in an 1807 case involving President Thomas Jefferson, Sen. Ervin said he believes the Senate committee has authority to subpoena the President to appear before it and to produce presidential papers. He said, however, he would oppose the committee taking such a course.

Reuters reported today that Sen. Edward Gurney, R.-Fla., who has been regarded as President Nixon's chief ally on the Senate Watergate committee, criticized him for his refusal to release White House papers.

[Sen. Gurney said today on an ABC television program, "Issue and Answer: 'I think we should be able to get any documents that have a direct bearing on this Watergate affair. I do think the President has a point when he says you don't want the presidential papers totally open to scrutiny and examination... but those that have a direct bearing on Watergate, I'd like to see.'"]

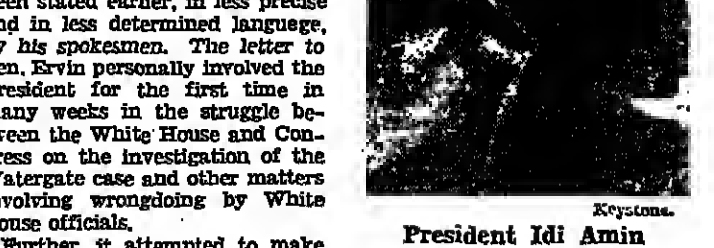
Truman Precedent

The President based his case on an argument made by former President Harry S. Truman in 1958, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities sought to subpoena him after he had left office.

"As you may recall, President Truman declined to comply with the subpoena on the grounds the separation of powers forbade his appearance," Mr. Nixon said. "This position was not challenged by Congress."

Mr. Nixon attached a copy of Mr. Truman's letter to the House committee to his own letter. He said it was "difficult to improve upon President Truman's discussion in this matter."

Earlier last week, Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, had said that Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



President Idi Amin

Uganda Holds 114 Youths in Peace Corps

ENTEBBE, Uganda, July 8 (UPI)—President Idi Amin of Uganda detained 114 American Peace Corps workers and their VC-10 airliner at Entebbe airport yesterday, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The plane, on a flight from London, was ordered by Ugandan officials to return to Kampala's international airport yesterday soon after it took off for Bujumbura, Burundi. The East African Airways charter plane had just refueled at the airport. It was finally allowed to leave, empty, today.

President Amin said he had stopped the Peace Corps volunteers because "these could be dangerous" and "they could be used to enter Rwanda through Burundi, as was the case in the Congo."

The army took over control of Bujumbura in a bloodless coup last Thursday, overthrowing President Gregoire Kayibanda.

Lodged in Hotel

Ugandan troops moved the Peace Corps volunteers to nearby Lake Victoria Hotel.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Nairobi said the volunteers settled comfortably into the spacious lakeside hotel and began bathing, eating and drinking.

"If the Burundi government confirms it is aware of the Peace Corps trip to Burundi, we shall release them," Gen. Amin told a group of officials at the airport.

"I feared that imperialists, especially Zionists, could be planning an intervention in Burundi and Rwanda," Gen. Amin said.

American sources said the volunteers planned only to change planes at Bujumbura, Burundi, for Bukavu, Zaire, where there is a Peace Corps training camp. They were to have completed the flight aboard an Air Zaire aircraft.

A threat to shut down the VC-10 and the detention of the Peace Corpsmen underlined the steadily deteriorating relations between Uganda and the United States.

The U.S. rejected a message (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Acid Test for British Fish Friers, Or a Chip in Common Market Bloc

LONDON, July 8 (UPI)—The taste of Britain's fish and chips is in danger of being changed by European Common Market regulations, fish friers protested yesterday to Joseph Golder, the minister of agriculture and fisheries.

In a letter to the minister, the Confederation of Fried Fish Caterers' Associations opposed a proposed EEC ban of synthetic acetic acid for use in food. It claimed that "non-brewed" acetic acid vinegar had a less acid smell and gave a better flavor to fish and chips than the brewed variety. If the synthetic is banned, either malt or wine vinegar would have to be used.

The confederation said: "The proposed ban on synthetic acetic acid is merely an attempt by the wine-producing countries in the Common Market to find an additional outlet for their over-produced stocks of wine vinegar, and its use in Britain would change the present way of enjoying the flavor of this traditional British dish."

German Conductor Otto Klemperer Dies at 88

ZURICH, July 8 (AP)—Otto Klemperer, 88, the German conductor, died at his home in Zurich Friday night, his family announced yesterday. His funeral will be held here Tuesday.

Mr. Klemperer had two distinct careers in music.

In his first career in Germany, before the Nazis came to power in 1933, he was one of the best-known and most vigorous conductors of his generation, a gaunt giant of a man who presided over his orchestras like an eagle.

Then came a period of exile, illness and severe mental strain. An operation for a brain tumor in 1939 left him partly paralyzed. His subsequent appearances were with second-flight orchestras, his career in eclipse.

In the middle 1950s, in the seventh decade of his life, he again began to make major appearances, being hailed as Toscanini's heir, as the world's leading conductor of the German romantics.

In his last years, Mr. Klemperer, at the head of London's Philharmonia Orchestra, was known as a rock of integrity and moral authority in his conducting. His measured tempo and inspired liberalism, his iron in-



Otto Klemperer

stance on correct performance brought new meaning to his readings of Beethoven, Mahler and others.

Musical Honesty

Mr. Klemperer's interpretations could be austere, but they were never dull. They had an uncompromising musical honesty unparalleled in his generation.

Mr. Klemperer was already a world-famous conductor when he came to New York in 1944, an exile from Nazi Germany. He had previously appeared here in 1936 as a guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Born in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), of Jewish parents, he was regarded by the Nazis as a leading exponent of "cultural Bolshevism," apparently because of his dedication to new music and contemporary staging techniques in the opera. In 1933, only a few years after he had received the Goethe Medal for his contributions to "the advancement of German culture," he was relieved of his post at the State Opera in Berlin. Subsequently, all his property was confiscated and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

He was well received in the United States, conducting the New York Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra during his first season here. In 1936, he returned to New York to share the Philharmonic podium with Toscanini. In 1937, he went to Pittsburgh to conduct the newly reorganized Pittsburgh Symphony and helped to select the personnel.

Directed L.A. Symphony

He was appointed musical director of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and held that position until 1938.

In the 1950s, after the introduction of the long-playing record, he was in great demand as a recording artist.

Although he specialized in the classics, Mr. Klemperer was in marked sympathy with modern composers. Igor Stravinsky was one of his favorites.

He also believed that stage settings of operas should be modernized. In 1939, he brought out Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" in what was termed a "glaringly realistic setting," and some observers were so late that they threatened to set off gas bombs in the theater if he repeated the "offense."

—PAUL L. MONTGOMERY.

On Nixon Role, Impeachment

Survey Shows Congress Split On Party Lines by Watergate

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—Congress, at this point in the Watergate affair, appears sharply divided along party lines, both on the question of President Nixon's personal involvement in the scandal and on whether he should remain in office.

Of all members of Congress who responded to a special Washington Post survey, 56 percent said they believed President Nixon participated in the Watergate cover-up and thus, by implication, that he has lied on this point. Forty-nine percent said they believed Mr. Nixon knew of espionage-sabotage plans for his 1972 presidential campaign. And 28 percent said they think the President knew in advance of plans for the Watergate break-in itself.

But the survey, to which 41 percent of the members of Congress responded, not only follows party lines but shows significant divisions among the lawmakers to act against the President. Most Democrats responding, for example, said they believed Mr. Nixon was personally involved in the cover-up and knew of the 1972 espionage-sabotage plans carried out on his behalf. But they showed great reluctance to consider impeachment. Republicans overwhelmingly said they didn't believe President Nixon was involved in the Watergate scandal and, therefore, were even more strongly opposed to impeachment.

Republicans have faith. On the Senate side alone, almost 100 percent of the responding Democrats said they believed the President was aware of the 1972 espionage-sabotage plans and all said they thought he had participated in the Watergate cover-up. But 56 percent of these Democratic senators said they did not think impeachment proceedings should be brought against him.

Senate Republicans, meanwhile, expressed strong faith in the President. Of all Republican senators responding, 90.5 percent said they didn't think Mr. Nixon had known of the sabotage-espionage plans and 81 percent said they didn't believe he had participated in the Watergate cover-up. When asked if they thought impeachment proceedings should be brought against the President, 61.3 percent of the Senate Republicans answered "no."

In the House, similar party-line divisions were evident. Among House Democrats, nearly half of those responding said they believed the President had known in advance of plans for the Watergate break-in. 76.4 percent thought he had known of the espionage-sabotage plans and 82.2 percent believed that he had been personally involved in the cover-up.

Despite such strong views, 46.4 percent of the House Democrats said they did not favor impeachment. Strong emotions emerge. House Republicans like their Senate counterparts, lined up solidly behind the President. Of those responding to the survey, 94.9 percent said they didn't believe Mr. Nixon had known of the break-in plans in advance, 81 percent that he knew nothing about the espionage-sabotage campaign, and 87 percent that he was unaware of the cover-up. When asked about impeachment, 81 percent of those responding said they were opposed.

The congressional portrait that emerges from the survey shows strong emotions and doubts.

Madrid Airport Delays

MADRID, July 8 (Reuters).—Flights from Madrid's Barajas Airport were delayed for up to an hour yesterday because passengers were held up by traffic jams caused by repairs on the superhighway linking the airport with central Madrid, airline sources said.

Poll Shows Most Americans Feel Nixon Knew About the Bugging

PRINCETON, N.J., July 8 (UPI).—Seventy-one percent of the American public believes that President Nixon either planned or knew about the bugging of the Democratic National Committee offices in Washington or was involved in a cover-up of the incident, according to a nationwide Gallup Poll.

But the same poll of 1,451 adults reports that only 18 percent of the public believe that Mr. Nixon should be compelled to leave the presidency.

Following are complete breakdowns on two of the questions asked:

"Here are four statements concerning President Nixon's connection with the Watergate affair. Will you please tell us which one comes closest to your own point of view?"

	June 1-4	June 22-25
	Pct.	Pct.
Nixon planned the Watergate bugging from the beginning	8	8
Nixon did not plan the bugging but knew about it before it took place	28	27
Nixon found out about the bugging after it occurred but tried to cover it up	31	38
Nixon had no knowledge of the bugging and spoke up as soon as he learned about it	19	17
No opinion/not heard or read about Watergate	14	12
"Should President Nixon be compelled to leave office?"		
Yes	18	11
No	79	71
No opinion	3	1

	June 1-4	June 22-25
	Pct.	Pct.
Nationwide	18	11
Nixon planned bugging	60	39
Not planned but knew in advance	28	81
Found out and tried to cover up	12	7
No knowledge of the bugging	3	3



Running of the Bulls Saturday at opening of Pamplona's San Fermin festival.

Youth Seriously Hurt as Bull Gores Him at Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 8 (UPI).—Fighting bulls today injured three Spaniards and a young American during the traditional running of the bulls through the streets of Pamplona.

The worst casualty was Javier Arduano, 20, who was wounded in the chest. He underwent a two-hour operation and doctors at the provincial hospital described his condition as "very serious."

James Glass, 24, of Chattanooga, Tenn., a computer programmer presently employed in Heidelberg, West Germany, was treated for a long gash in the left leg. A bull knocked him down and gored him. Doctors classified his wound as "slight."

Mr. Glass said, "and turned as I fell to face a huge bull. He was trying too hard to gore me and only drove his horns into the sand. When he moved on, I got up and then discovered I was wounded."

Two young Spaniards were also slightly wounded.

The incidents occurred during the second of eight early morning runnings of the bulls through the narrow, cobbled streets and brought the injured list for the first two days to seven.

The half-mile runs are traditional tests of bravery in a weeklong festival. In the last 30 years, they have claimed at least six lives.

Mills' Health May Lead Him To Quit House

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., who as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee since 1958, has been among the most powerful of congressional leaders, said yesterday that he would not seek re-election next year unless his health improves.

In a two-paragraph statement issued by his office, Rep. Mills said that he has been suffering from a "degenerative disease" and that unless he could find relief for this pain, he could not "expect to maintain the demanding standards of service which I have always set for myself."

In that event, he said, "my present term will be my last."

The 64-year-old chairman said that he would make a final decision on retirement and a further announcement at a later date.

Should Rep. Mills decide not to run, his retirement could have far-reaching consequences on tax and trade policies, on social welfare legislation, on relationships between the Congress and the executive, and perhaps, on the power structure of the House of Representatives.

Position of Power

By its very nature, the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee is a position of power because the committee has jurisdiction over taxes, Social Security and welfare legislation, health insurance, tariffs and foreign trade policy.

In the hands of a man of great ability and great energy, the chairmanship is a position of commanding power. Many of his colleagues feel that Rep. Mills has been a man with such ability and energy. Even members who believe that he is too conservative in his views and that he has not been sufficiently aggressive on tax reform, give him very high marks for his detailed knowledge of taxation and trade.

Both these areas have engaged his energies in this session. At the outset, Rep. Mills decided he would give priority to the complicated trade bill proposed by the administration, which among other things, would give the President greater tariff authority.

Tax Reform

Rep. Mills has postponed consideration of tax reform until after the trade bill work is finished. Except for two days of testimony on April 30 and May 1 by Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz on the administration's "Proposals for Tax Change," the Ways and Means Committee has held no hearings on a tax bill.

Rep. Mills has said that he wants to work on the tax bill in September. But it is possible that the ramifications of the Watergate investigation could delay action on a tax bill.

Because of the testimony of John W. Dean 3d, the dismissed White House counsel, that there had been some instances of White House pressure on the Internal Revenue Service to act punitively against its "enemies," Rep. Mills had ordered the committee staff to inquire into such pressures. If the staff finds evidence of IRS improprieties, Rep. Mills intends to hold hearings.

Nixon Nominates Ray Garrett, Chicago Lawyer, to Head SEC

By Ronald J. Ostrow

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8.—President Nixon announced yesterday that he would nominate Ray Garrett Jr., a Chicago securities lawyer and former staff member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as chairman of the SEC.

Mr. Garrett, 52, would succeed G. Bradford Cook, who resigned May 16 because of his role in the Nixon campaign contribution case involving financier Robert L. Vesco.

Mr. Cook was named, but not charged, in a federal indictment as allegedly having deflected from an SEC committee the fact that Mr. Vesco had made a \$300,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign. Charged in the indictment were Mr. Vesco, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and Harry L. Sears, a Vesco associate, for conspiring to "influence, obstruct and impede" the SEC's suit against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Nixon also said that he intended to name to the commission A.A. Sommer Jr., a Cleveland securities lawyer. Mr. Sommer, 51, would succeed A. Sydney Herlong, whose resignation the President accepted with regret.

Ratio of 3-2

Mr. Garrett is a Republican and Mr. Sommer a Democrat, which would restore the SEC to its ratio of three Republicans and two Democrats. Under the law, no more than three members of the same political party can serve on the agency. Both appointments had been the subject of widespread speculation.

Mr. Garrett, who earlier had asked the White House to remove his name from consideration for "family reasons," met with Mr. Nixon at the Western White House yesterday.

Mr. Garrett said that he would assign a high priority to linking all stock exchanges by a communications system, which would give the investors the advantage of the best price on any of the exchanges listing the security in which they are interested.

Mr. Cook had placed a two-year target date on completion of such a system, a goal the securities industry felt was too speedy.

A graduate of Yale, Mr. Garrett received his law degree from Harvard University in 1949 and has been a partner in the Chicago law firm of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Children and Ward since 1958.

Puerto Rican Militia And Strikers Clash

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 8 (UPI).—National Guard troops clashed with striking firemen yesterday in the fourth consecutive day of walkouts staged by more than 9,000 public service employees, authorities said.

Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon Friday ordered the mobilization of the National Guard and police forces to maintain order and man emergency fire stations during the strike. During the night and early hours of the morning, workers tried to stop troops from taking over their jobs. Shots were fired at the troops and one fireman was bayoneted in the hand, the police said.

Unit's Aging Leadership an Issue

NAACP Defeats Challenge To College Integration Goal

By Paul Delaney

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8 (UPI).

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended its annual convention here Friday after beating back the most serious questioning of its basic principles in a decade.

The association defeated challenges to its goal of integration after hotly debating a resolution that called for the merger of black colleges with white colleges. The resolution was tossed down, but it retained the NAACP position that colleges should be integrated.

Earlier last week, the organization voted to suspend officials of the Atlanta chapter if they did not reject a school desegregation plan that de-emphasized integration.

The association is facing criticism, similar to that lodged against it during the civil-rights movement a decade ago, that it is out of step with the times. Then, as now, the association was considered too conservative.

Growing Concern

But now, in addition to feelings that the 425,000-member organization is not militant enough, there is growing concern about the aging leadership.

Ray Wilkins, the executive director, is 71. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the board of directors, is 75. Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, is 72. Mr. Wilkins appeared tired and weary during the convention. There are reports that he is working time until retirement while a suitable pension plan is worked out.

Bishop Spottswood and Mr. Moon missed the convention because of illness.

The sharpest criticism came from Myrtle Evers, the widow of Medgar Evers, an NAACP leader slain in Mississippi.

She said during a news conference on Friday: "The NAACP at this time does offer young people the opportunity to share in the decision-making process, but I would like to see that stepped up considerably because I think we are dealing with a completely different situation," she said.

Youth Needed

"We are dealing with a completely different Negro, or black, than we were 10 years ago, and we need as much young leadership as we possibly can get," Mrs. Evers said. "I've felt that the duty of any organization is to train and to encourage young people to come along to fill the spots of the older leaders who have been there for some length of time."

The 2,500 delegates watered down the resolution on black colleges and changed its title from "Merger of State-Supported Colleges to Desegregation of State-Supported Systems."

The leadership successfully kept from reaching the floor a resolution

New York City Welfare Study Urges Reform, Strict Controls

By Peter Kibbs

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—The combined benefits to recipients of New York City's welfare, Medicaid and eight other public social-benefit programs "can make it extraordinarily unprofitable to work," a congressional subcommittee reported yesterday.

In a study of the programs, the committee said that a family of four could receive welfare grants, food stamps, school lunches and Medicaid benefits worth \$5,587 a year. A working family paying taxes and work expenses would have to earn a gross annual income of nearly \$7,000 to match those benefits, it said.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich., released the report as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee's subcommittee on fiscal policy.

The committee said that the 166-page study was the first to analyze the combined impact of federal, state and city social-benefit programs on incentives.

It was written by Blanche Bernstein, research director for the Center for New School for Social Research, with Anne N. Skudis, of the center, and Eve-ling M. Evans, a consultant.

The authors' recommendations—called as not necessarily the committee's—urged stricter administration, including "enforcement of work requirements for those who are judged to be employable," rather than relying on incentive deductions from earnings.

They stressed that "a job-creation program is clearly an essential element in making the system work," along with expansion of day-care services.

While they would keep most benefits at current levels, they also proposed:

• Reducing the number of programs based on income tests, merging welfare and food-stamp programs and replacing Medicaid with health insurance.

• Easing the burden of fed-

Robber Almost Fails to Cash In on Crime

DETROIT, July 8 (UPI).—Two men held up a Detroit restaurant yesterday, but their almost forgot what they came for.

Employees of the Church Chicken Restaurant told police the bandits were leaving when one shouted:

"Hey, stupid, you forgot the money."

The second man ran back and grabbed a bag containing about \$1,600 from the manager's office. He apparently put the bag down as he locked the manager in a closet.

Sailors Used in U.S. Study Of Venereal Disease Drug

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).

A medical research team gathering information about possible methods of controlling venereal disease recruited about 1,900 volunteers for the project among the sailors of an aircraft carrier on liberty in a Philadelphia port town, the Navy has disclosed.

The project, a joint undertaking of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Navy, took place aboard the aircraft carrier Hancock—and in the bars of Olongapo, a town outside the gates of the U.S. Naval base at Subic Bay—last May.

The research project had three principal goals, said Dr. Paul Wiesner, of the Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. The first was to determine whether a correlation existed between the level of antibodies in the body and a resistance to gonorrhea, which he said was a first step in determining the usefulness of a venereal-disease vaccine.

Second, the project tested the preventive effectiveness of a small, long-lasting dose of tetracycline antibiotic used in larger doses to treat gonorrhea. The drug was taken by men when they returned to the ship from liberty among the hostesses of Olongapo.

Symptoms Check

The third goal was to determine, through blood tests to check the level of gonorrhea antibodies, "how common it is to have the disease without having symptoms," Dr. Wiesner said. Until recently, he said, it was believed impossible to have the disease without evident symptoms. He said there were grounds for believing this to be untrue.

The Navy, seeking to quash any notion that either the men or the 550 hostesses from whom blood samples and sweat were also taken were being used as guinea pigs, issued a statement that said: "At no time were the sailors influenced to have sexual contact with the hostesses."

In addition, Dr. Wiesner said, the crew members had prophylactic available to them.

About 1,300 of the 1,900 volunteers requested and took the 200-milligram dose of tetracycline on their return to the ship, before it could be determined whether they had contracted gonorrhea. Dr. Wiesner said that on the basis of preliminary analysis of the results, there were "indications . . . that it is effective" to a degree.

Of the men who were exposed, he said, about 130 got the disease. They were all treated immediately.

Olongapo's bar hostesses are required by that city's health department to be examined for venereal disease twice a month. Despite this, the research team found between 10 and 20 percent of the women they tested to be

Nixon to Speak In Kansas City

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (UPI).—President Nixon will speak in the Midwest for the second time in a month tomorrow when he goes to Kansas City for the swearing-in of Clarence A. Kelley as the new director of the FBI.

The choice of Kansas City, rather than Washington, for the ceremony will give the President an opportunity to test his popularity in a basically friendly area, much as he did last month when he went to Pekin, Ill., to honor the late Senate Republican leader, Everett M. Dirksen.

Mr. Kelley is a native of Kansas City and was his police chief when Mr. Nixon nominated him for the post last month. He is a former FBI official.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the President will return to Washington, ending a 16-day California stay that began when he brought Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev here for a weekend of talks.

Pakistani Raiders Kill 7

KARACHI, Pakistan, July 8 (AP).—Seven persons were killed and eight others seriously injured Friday when Mangal tribesmen raided a tea house in Kunraj in the Lasbella district of the troubled province of Baluchistan, district officials said yesterday.

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CABESSA

'Defending' the Presidency

President Nixon had a number of precedents to appeal to in refusing to appear before the Senate committee investigating Watergate. As many of his predecessors have asserted, the separation of powers under the U.S. Constitution makes it possible for the White House to refuse to be at the beck and call of Capitol Hill, with respect to the President's person or his papers. It is obvious enough that this is basically reasonable; that it would be possible for a hostile Congress to harass the President and make confidential communication between himself and his aides extremely difficult if the subpoena authority of a congressional committee had free access to the presidential offices.

But presidential protection against Congress is not absolute, any more than the powers the President enjoys as commander-in-chief are absolute. No one could imagine any legal justification, for example, for the President to order the 3d Infantry—even though it is popularly called "The President's Own"—to the Capitol to chase out the legislators as young Bonaparte did on the 18th Brumaire. But Congress does have the constitutional authority to impeach the President, and oust him from office, just as it has the duty of passing on the legitimacy of his election. Much of the power the presidency has gathered unto itself in recent years is de facto, while the ultimate responsibility of the President to Congress is de

jure, plainly stated in the supreme law of the land.

In other words, the separation of powers may limit the right of Congress to probe into presidential policies. It is, however, questionable whether the same limitation applies when there is a question, supported by sworn testimony, of possible illegal acts involving the presidency. Such questions, if not resolved, can do greater damage to the constitutional principle of checks and balances than submission to subpoenas, or voluntary presentations could do to the principle of separation of powers.

Admittedly, there may well be other testimony before the Senate committee that will contradict that already given. It is possible that Mr. Nixon's own direct responsibility (except—and this is an important political if not legal, exception—for the selection of the officials concerned) will be diminished. It is, in fact, odd that he has chosen to present the constitutional case before it became urgently necessary to do so. For it is a defensive case that does not really defend either Mr. Nixon or the presidency; it assumes a situation that has not yet been clearly defined, and sharpens an issue that Congress has hesitated to bring into formal prominence. Mr. Nixon has promised to "address publicly" the subjects being discussed by the committee. It is unfortunate that he has chosen to emphasize his privacy before doing so.

The Sinking Dollar

The danger of another world monetary crisis has grown intense. Some foreign officials believe it is already here, and could degenerate into a more severe economic wreath than the world has known since the 1930s.

The immediate trouble focuses on the U.S. dollar, the linchpin of the world monetary system. Last week the dollar plunged to record lows in Europe and Asia. The head of the Swiss national bank said the situation was "completely out of control," and asked how long the United States was prepared to "watch idly" and let the dollar sink.

Monetary experts already regard the dollar as undervalued. If that is so, why does it go on sinking? That is the crux of the immediate issue—and the question that must be answered before a decision can be made on what to do now to prevent a worldwide monetary disaster.

How can one rationally explain irrational market behavior, whether it be a market in corporate stocks, Florida real estate or foreign exchange? Markets sometimes generate a self-fulfilling momentum of their own.

To be sure, there are tangible causes of the drop in confidence in the American dollar. The Watergate affair has deepened skepticism about the ability of the Nixon administration to govern effectively. The racing American boom has generated the most serious inflation this country has experienced since World War II.

At the same time, the boom causing the inflation helped drive the unemployment rate down below 5 percent for the first time in three years; it touched 4.8 percent in June. That decline in joblessness is welcome for its own sake and also because it resolves the dilemma of what the direction of domestic policy must be—toward greater restraint.

To deal with the international monetary crisis, the choice is less clear. One strategy is to let the dollar continue sinking until markets come to their senses and the dollar

starts rising toward its true equilibrium level. Because it may operate too slowly, however, this approach risks serious dislocations in trade and investment—and escalating controls, whether on exports, imports or capital flows, that could undermine the prosperity as well as the political unity of the Western world.

The alternative strategy is for the United States, with the cooperation of other governments, to try to arrest the fall of the dollar and if possible turn it around. This cannot be done in the present state of market psychology without a massive mustering of resources, possibly totaling scores of billions of dollars. The United States alone cannot provide these resources since its monetary reserves, primarily gold, amount to only \$12 billion. The support would have to come chiefly through American borrowings of foreign currencies, possibly augmented by renewed foreign central bank purchases of dollars.

This course is also fraught with danger since, if it failed, it would pile up still greater liquidity in the world and intensify inflationary pressures. But there is no middle course between continued floating or full-scale support of the dollar. Limited intervention would either be an utter waste or worse than no action at all.

In our view, the time has come for a massive effort to prevent irrational and panicky market psychology from driving the dollar lower and lower, jeopardizing the entire world economic system. Because the dollar has sunk below its true value, the chances for successful intervention are now better than ever. A strong international defense of the dollar today would have the support of underlying economic forces.

Success will require vigorous efforts to control inflation at home and much closer cooperation with this country's allies abroad than has been evident in the past. Where self-interest has failed, fear of the consequences of not working together should be a powerful stimulus to the mutual effort that is urgently needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Helsinki—A Good Start

The Helsinki conference was never intended to be more than a ceremony to launch a long process of negotiation. As such it has brought together a lot of people who would not otherwise have come together and given them an opportunity to exchange views in public and in private. It has also shown that there is still a lot of work to be done before Europe can move into a period of real co-operation between East and West. Both functions have been valuable. The tone of the speeches was relatively mild. We have come a long way since the slanging matches that used to go on in the United Nations. In that limited sense the cold war is over. There is no longer so much need for either side to treat the other as the embodiment of all evil or the repository of all threats. Nor is there much talk about the ultimate

victory of either system. Ambition has been curbed by the constraints of the nuclear age, limits on resources, pressures of domestic problems, and greater realism about the shortcomings of all political systems.

But anyone who actually reads the speeches made at Helsinki sees very clearly the gulf that still divides Europe. The two parts of the Continent live in different worlds and speak different political languages which often do not connect. It is not so much a matter of ideology as of the mental conditioning of the past 25 years, and the influence of Soviet culture on Central Europe. The split is most marked in the political languages of East and West Germany. As Mr. Scheel, the West German foreign minister, said in Helsinki, "Only if we mean the same thing by the same words will we be successful."

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1898

WASHINGTON—President McKinley at seven o'clock this evening signed the resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered the cruiser Philadelphia, now at Mare Island, to Hawaii to raise the American flag and include the group of islands in the Union. The Philadelphia will sail in a few days' time. The collapse of the opposition in the Senate to annexing Hawaii came as a surprise to all parties. The world is changing very fast, and the United States is changing with it.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1923

HOLLYWOOD—Movie-dom has concerned itself with the problem of housing film-struck girls, who are moving to this city of the film industry in increasing numbers this summer. Under the direction of Mr. Will Hays, head of the industry, the industry has pledged itself to provide \$120,000 to increase the housing facilities of the Y.W.C.A. to five times the present capacity. Meanwhile, on the sports page, the Cleveland Indians set a modern record when they beat the Boston Red Sox by the amazing score of 27 to 3.



More Chic Than Radical

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The geology of Italian politics has changed and a new renaissance of forces is starting to emerge. For two decades the country has been governed by creeping anarchy, moving with glacial pace and relying on an overstaffed bureaucracy to keep things going.

The art of governing without a government seemed to be modern Italy's contribution. Only two real parties existed in the changing kaleidoscope, Catholics and the anti-Catholics.

The primary influences were external to Italy itself: the Vatican, with an independent lay status and ideology; Moscow, as reflected in the powerful C.P.I. (Communist Party of Italy); and Washington, which scarcely disguised its willingness to bolster any combination that would exclude the Communists.

All Has Changed

All this has changed, as everyone little by little realizes. The Communists are no longer either united or truly representative of the far left. They have been outflanked by extremist groups, little groups of Maoists, Trotskyists, Guevarists or neoreactionaries who regard Moscow as conventional and stodgy.

Meanwhile, in 1961-62, the United States let it be known it favored a center-left government based on the Christian Democrats (Catholics) and Socialists. Simultaneously the Vatican withdrew its outright support from the former. But Washington, the Pope, and above all the Italians soon learned that while one couldn't govern Italy without the Socialists, one couldn't govern Italy with them either.

In 1971-72 Washington, which still had a policy here, if both wobbly and aseptic, implied it would approve revision to a center-right government excluding the neo-Fascists. This coalition ruled until the latest crisis exploded, a crisis which Italy now patiently tries to solve. The United States clearly isn't eager to return to the center-left formula just shaped up but it has very little to say here nowadays.

Everybody in this shrewd old country knows the time has gone when Uncle Sam would do more than softly shrug his shoulders if an Allende-type government

were installed in Italy or France. What is more, first Pope John XXIII was photographed receiving Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubel, and then, some years later, Mr. Nixon was snapped beside Mr. Brezhnev as the latter slurped champagne.

Seeds of Power

The last trace of Manicheism, of a Catholic God confronting a Communist devil, has vanished without a trace. Meanwhile, however, the painstakingly careful propaganda machine developed by pro-Moscow leaders a generation ago to plant the seeds of power—and of anti-Americanism—has now burst into fruit.

Italian schools and universities have been dominated for years by leftist ideologies teaching hatred of the United States. Although both Moscow and Peking have clearly dropped their anti-American bias, they have no means of undoing what the C.P.I. has wrought.

Old names still dominate political formalities here but those under forty regard them as fossils who must be replaced. In all phases of society a kind of radical-chic mood is asserting itself although it is more chic than radical. It is also not in the least constructive.

What is most significant is that Italy, as a vital piece of Western Europe, is like the rest of that area moving steadily leftward. However, Italy, unlike France, has never benefited from the stability of a long-established central state and mature society.

The Italian Communists have never managed to gain power despite a quarter century of trying. But the Italian Socialists on the whole are decreasingly social democratic, are torn by internal dissent, and also suffer pressures from the gruppetti on the left.

Part of Trend

This is undoubtedly part of a much larger contemporary trend. The French Socialists work openly in a popular front endeavor with the Communists. Half of Britain's Labor party edges headlessly leftward. And there are serious and brand tendencies among Willy Brandt's West German Social Democrats.

But, unlike these Common Mar-

ket partners, Italian society itself was never able to overcome, contain or recover from such tendencies in the past. It depended upon a balance of external forces to maintain a balance on internal forces.

Now with the Vatican more concerned about liberalizing the position of Catholics in East Europe than galvanizing the political power of Catholics here; and with Washington debilitated by its own defects and eager to court Eastern markets regardless of what repercussions that pursuit may cause in the West, the political picture in Italy is starting to look hopelessly distorted.

This is basic—no matter what patchwork government pretends to take charge right now in Rome.

Helsinki Parley 'Beginning, Not End'

By Flora Lewis

HELSINKI—Despite the lofty rhetoric and some of the self-congratulation, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has not turned out to be a 30th-century counterpart to the Congress of Vienna, to which many observers have compared it.

The Danish foreign minister, K.B. Andersen, speaking for the West Europeans, put the sense of the gathering precisely when he said it was "a beginning, not an end." That was true for basic reasons, but the differences from the glittering meetings of 1815 were in the atmosphere too. At Vienna, five conservative monarchs met to re-establish a balance of power among themselves in the wake of the Napoleonic wars. Their agreement implied a pledge not to seek rival advantage through support of revolutionary movements against one another.

There was also a strong conservative undercurrent at Helsinki, in terms of ratifying the European status quo as it has emerged from World War II. But Helsinki, capital of a country that gained independence from Russia in World War I and had to accept a rather tenuous neutral status after World War II, is not Vienna. It is a pleasantly modern, modest city, with no memories or monuments of imperial splendor.

The conference building, a shining white concert hall, is as far from the palaces of Vienna as the shirt-sleeved delegates, sweltering in a northern heat wave, are from the bejeweled and bearded courtiers of the early 19th century.

Then, five doors had to be cut into the ornate meeting room in the Ballhausplatz to resolve the urgent protocol problem of which monarch should enter first. They appeared simultaneously.

Protocol was the least of it. Helsinki's capital, the foreign ministers paraded to the rostrum and plodded through their speeches, so that participants were able to update Talleyrand's remark that "the Congress of Vienna dances" to add, "and Helsinki dances."

The relaxed atmosphere reflected a real sense of what was being done and what the consequences were likely to be. It is not much, although this does not mean that the delegations considered the occasion without importance.

Its importance is that it was one part, but only one part, of a long and intricately linked series of negotiations involving aspects of East-West relations in this transitional period from openly declared cold war to something new and still uncertain.

The Helsinki conference sim-

ply adopted the agenda for a set of the negotiations, which are expected to open at a level in Geneva on Sept. 18. The aims of those negotiations are rather general, and therefore relatively modest, and it is much easier for states to agree on virtuous principles than to commit themselves to act on them.

Other negotiations, in Vienna and elsewhere, deal with the tougher, more military and economic issues. But it was only here that neutrals were participating, on an equal basis with members of the rival Atlantic and Soviet-led alliances.

That gave the conference a special flavor, both in the variety of participants and in the resulting limits on its power. And it was another important difference from Vienna in 1815, for Helsinki was not a place where a handful of most powerful met to arraign the world around them.

It was a place where the powerful had to recognize some obligation to the views and needs of smaller nations, either ally with them or caught between them.

Talleyrand said of the Vienna meeting that its participants were "too frightened to fight each other and too stupid to agree." The West German foreign minister, Walter Scheel, said this need not be the case at Helsinki.

He also said it would not be a catastrophe for Europe if it were. The big evolution represented by Helsinki was common admission, achieved elsewhere, being "too frightened to fight each other," and, therefore, readiness to concede that change in Europe cannot be by head-on collision.

Room for Change

But the West has insisted here, in the stately language of diplomacy, that there must be left for economic, and, eventually, even political change through everyday human gestures. And the East, while resisted even minor change, the controls imposed on its populations, is avowedly seeking economic and technological change with the help of the West.

The conference of Helsinki, then, was mainly a matter of vision, as was Vienna; in context of contemporary history it is an impressively new atmosphere.

After the Congress of Vienna turned its attention toward grasping for colonies, rivalry exploded into world war. At Helsinki, Europe turned inward, with a new awareness that it is not the whole world and must not expect to rule it.

Unloading Nixon

By Joseph Kraft

Phase-2 controls this last January. The result has been soaring inflation which threatens to topple boom into recession.

In the international field, Mr. Nixon's great achievement has been the détente with Russia, notably the arms control agreement and the end of American fighting in Vietnam. Both of these were high on the Democratic agenda.

To be sure, Mr. Nixon added a dazzling twist of his own. He engaged the Peking regime and began to play off the Chinese against the Russians. By exploiting the division between the Communist giants, he was able to maintain American military pressure in Southeast Asia far longer, and in more devastating doses, than almost anybody imagined possible.

But what, after all, did all the maneuvering achieve? The Saigon regime remains vulnerable, and it looks increasingly as though the settlement in Southeast Asia can only come when the other side is given a legitimate place in the government of South Vietnam. Thus, despite the dazzling diplomacy, the Nixon administration seems only to be achieving later what the Democrats wanted all along.

The pattern of the last four years finds confirmation in the present circumstances. Thanks to Watergate, Mr. Nixon's standing in the country is at an all-time low.

As a result, he has been obliged to make all kinds of sensible compromises. He has had to arrest inflation with a 90-day freeze, and at least some elements of the freeze will have to be included in the next phase of the control program. He has had to set a terminal date for the

American bombing in Cambodia had to issue a new message which, for the first time, emphasizes conservation of life and research to develop sources of energy.

Better Performance

No doubt many Americans are affronted that someone deeply involved in the Watergate mess as Mr. Nixon should continue to be in the White House. But performance does not see the feeling that a man so close to the center of such a crisis should be allowed to continue to be in the White House.

But that rule does not apply to his own party. For the Republicans, Watergate is a total loss. The scandal itself has been enough. Moreover, as long as Nixon stays in the White House no other Republicans can forward—not Spiro Agnew, Mel Laird, not Nelson Rockefeller, not Ronald Reagan, as he found in his case. J. Connally. Nor can any good be drawn against the Democrats.

So if Mr. Nixon is going to force out, the action is on the Republicans. The Watergate committee under Sirvin may be moving to recommend impeachment process but it will go all the way if the ranking Republican Howard Baker, agrees. Resignation may be talked about in first family, but it will be a reality only if the elder son of the Republican party, by Sen. Barry Goldwater, it is plain that they want Mr. Nixon to dump himself.

Letters

Watergate Coverage

Critics of the IFT's coverage of the Watergate scandal make me ill. The ostrich-like attitude of some of the letter-writers is bad enough. Worse are those who are just "tired" of reading about Watergate. Far worse are those who feel the paper has no business reporting the scandal and its incredible scope because, after all, other governments surely must have done things more reprehensible and why should the Nixon administration be criticized so severely simply because it got caught.

Have ethics and morality in the United States—or anywhere else—reached a low point that people can shrug off the nightmare of Watergate and its ramifications? Please, please, Herald Tribune, do not spare us. Help rid America of the rotteness. Let us know the worst so that we can burn out the cancer.

HENRY DAWSON, Amsterdam.

Above Justice

What do I read? Is it possible? Sen. Kennedy quoting George Mason: "Shall any man be above justice? Above all shall that man be above it who can commit the most extensive injustice?" (IFT, July 5).

The same Sen. Kennedy who was above justice in the Chappaquiddick affair? Who years later still refuses to tell the facts? Whose companion's (Miss Kopechne) death received extensive injustice?

No one has forfeited life in the Nixon Watergate episode and cover-up. A life has been lost in the Kennedy "watergate" episode. Thus, Sen. Kennedy's "watergate" cover-up is infinitely more detestable.

IRVING GOLDSTEIN, Stamburg, W. Germany.

Keep Printing It

For God's sake as well as democracy, keep printing it all

—everyday on everything. Keep us informed. Put it on page one and make "them" read it over and over again.

Keep us up to date on the wheat deal, the milk lobby deal, the IFT deal and the other "deals" I may have forgotten.

J.W.C.

Nyon, Switzerland.

Not Bored

Some of your readers write to say that they find the big Watergate headlines "boring." I write to say that I find this view from such mindless people even more boring. That the President and his power-mad cohorts have committed such heinous crimes against the people of the United States is not entertaining enough for them. If those readers find responsible newspapers like the IFT tiresome, they should read the funnies instead. No doubt they would find them less boring.

WILLIAM A. PACKER, Roma.

Obituaries

Veronica Lake, a 1940s Star With 'Peek-a-Boo' Hairdo

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—Veronica Lake, 63, one of the leading female film stars of the early 1940s whose trademark was her "peek-a-boo" hairdo—her long blonde hair falling over her right eye—died yesterday in Burlington, Vt., where she had been hospitalized since June 26 for treatment of acute hepatitis.

The diminutive, sultry-looking actress became one of Hollywood's most glamorous stars, playing in 28 motion pictures.

By the late 1940s she had vanished from the limelight. She turned up years later working as a barmaid in a New York hotel. In recent years, she had been playing summer stock and British theatrical roles.

Miss Lake preferred the description of her as a "sexsymbol" instead of "sex symbol."

"That really came to me properly," she told an interviewer two years ago. "I was laughing at everybody in all of my portraits. I never took that stuff seriously. I will have one of the cleanest bits of any actress. I never did chesecake like Ann Sheridan or Betty Grable. I just used my hair."

Dangerous Style

Her seductive hair style set a fashion. So much so that during World War II a government agency asked her not to wear it long because many women working in munitions plants were catching their lengthy locks to machinery.

Miss Lake, born in Brooklyn as Constance Cecile Lake, got her start in Hollywood playing bit parts. She finally landed a leading role in "I Wanted Wings" in 1941, playing the part of a night-club singer.

The movie was a hit and she was quickly cast with Joel McCrea in "Sullivan's Travels." This was followed by another hit, "This Gun for Hire," in which she costarred with Alan Ladd.

She also starred in "The Glass Key," "I Married a Witch," "Star Spangled Rhythm," "So Proudly We Hail," "The Hour Before Dawn," "Bring on the Girls," and others.

She was married three times.

Israel Pinheiro

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, July 8 (AP).—Israel Pinheiro, 77, a leading political figure in Brazil for many years and the man who supervised the construction of Brasília, died Friday.

Mr. Pinheiro helped found the Social Democratic party in 1945, after dictator Getulio Vargas was forced out of power. He later served a term as governor of the state of Minas Gerais.

When President Juscelino Kubitschek pledged to build a new capital in the interior of the country in 1956, Mr. Pinheiro was chosen to head the government company that supervised and coordinated the project.

Sen. Pietro Secchia

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Sen. Pietro Secchia, 70, a World War II resistance fighter and a founder of the Italian Communist party, died yesterday in a clinic here, doctors said.

He served as vice-secretary-general of the Communist party from 1948 until 1954 and was elected vice-president of the Senate in 1963.

Sean MacEoin

DUBLIN, July 8 (AP).—Gen. Sean MacEoin, 79, "the Blacksmith of Ballinacree," a hero of Ireland's independence struggle



Veronica Lake in 1949

against Britain, died yesterday in a military hospital.

Born in 1894 the eldest son of a Ballinacree, County Longford, blacksmith, he followed his father's profession until he became an executive of the North Longford branch of the United Ireland League, an organization he joined at 18. In the guerrilla campaign against Britain, he quickly rose through the ranks to become commandant of the Longford Brigade in 1917.

He was the fourth chief of staff of the Irish National Army and twice was an unsuccessful presidential candidate for the Fine Gael party. He was minister of justice and then minister of defense in the coalition government of the late 1940s.

D.R. Chavan

NEW DELHI, July 8 (AP).—D.R. Chavan, 56, minister of state for law, justice and company affairs, died here today of a heart attack. He returned here last night after touring drought-stricken areas of his home state of Maharashtra.

John Creasey's

Last Mystery

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—John Creasey wrote 560 whodunits before his death last month. But the mystery he left still unsolved is how much money he was worth.

Mr. Creasey's will, published Friday, listed £21,564, or \$303,910—a figure that his accountants said was meaningless.

In 40 years, under 28 pen names, he wrote the largest collection of novels ever written by one man. His books sold in 80 countries and brought him an estimated \$250,000 a year in royalties. But the tax man has been able to claim only \$1,837.50 in death duties.

Accountant Geoffrey English said that it would take at least a year to add up the legacy of Mr. Creasey's writings and determine his real worth. He also said that Mr. Creasey had outwitted the tax man with a string of legitimate financial arrangements that make it impossible for authorities to claim much of his wealth.

Russia Plans Upgrading of Rural Schools

Decree Notes Quality Of Education Is Poor

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, which prides itself on having one of the world's best school systems, has conceded that rural children, who comprise half of the school population, often were getting a substandard education.

A decree of the Soviet government and the Communist party announced on Friday a seven-year program to upgrade school buildings and the quality of education, provide more school buses and improve housing for teachers, who traditionally tend to shun rural assignments.

"The organization of education in rural areas suffers from serious shortcomings," the decree said. "The level of teaching in part of our rural schools is below modern standards."

The disclosures pointed out the continuing gap between urban and rural living levels in the Soviet Union despite proclaimed efforts to narrow the gap and ultimately eliminate it.

The greater attractions of city life have resulted in a steady flow of young people to urban centers, depriving the rural areas of the more vigorous elements of the population.

The program calls for the building of schools for a total of 7,250 million pupils during the period 1974-80. The Soviet Union, with a population of 250 million, has 45 million school-age children, divided about equally between urban and rural areas.

\$1,500 School Buses

The program also calls for the provision of \$1,500 buses to serve areas where homes tend to be far from schools. The decree did not say how many school buses were now serving rural districts.

Soviet authorities increasingly have been concerned by the exodus of young people. The school decree provided for an expansion of rural vocational schools to teach skills that would keep young men and women on the land.

An effort also is to be made to channel more rural students into teachers' colleges in hopes that they will go back to their home districts more willingly to teach school. The percentage of rural students in Soviet colleges generally has been low and graduates have not always been willing to return to their villages.

Argentina Joins 59-Nation Group In 'Third World'

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP).—Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Puig announced yesterday that Argentina will join the 59-nation group of so-called nonaligned countries.

It will send an official delegation to the "Third World" conference to be held in Algeria in September, Mr. Puig said.

There are reports that ex-president Juan D. Peron could head the Argentine party as an ambassador.

Mr. Puig's statement followed a speech Friday night by President Hector J. Campora in which he called the U.S.-supported, inter-American defense system a "subtle form of imperialist penetration."



ODD SIGHTS IN GERMANY—Looking like large rising suns, these reflector antennae give an unusual contrast to this small chapel in the Bavarian town of Raisting. The equipment belongs to a West German satellite radio station.

13 Still Held by Guerrillas; Rhodesian Troops in Pursuit

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 8 (UPI).—Guerrillas who kidnapped 28 school pupils and staff members from a Roman Catholic mission on Thursday still held 13 today, the head of the mission said.

The Rev. Egon Rojek, head of St. Albert's Mission in northern Rhodesia, said the others had escaped from their captors, who were making for the Mozambique border, pursued by Rhodesian troops.

The guerrillas, hand, estimated at between 20 to 30 Africans, told the mission fathers during the raid that they were taking the students and mission workers to train them as guerrillas to fight white rule in Rhodesia.

Father Rojek said the missing included seven primary students, two teachers, a school housemaster and three kitchen maids.

Chagall Museum Is Opened in South of France

NICE, France, July 8 (UPI).—On the hillside overlooking the Mediterranean amid cypresses, olives and eucalyptus trees and beds of blooming lavender, thyme and rosemary, France celebrated Marc Chagall's 66th birthday yesterday by giving him a museum.

Chagall, making 66 seem easy, sat through the three official discourses consecrating his transformation into a national institution at the side of former Minister of Culture André Malraux.

Mr. Malraux, who admires Chagall, used his influence with the late President Charles de Gaulle to bring about the exceptional museum.

But the principal donor is, of course, Chagall, who has given to the country that harbored him when he left the Soviet Union 51 years ago all the paintings and other pictures, sculptures, mosaics, stained-glass windows and tapestries that form the permanent collection.

The works attest to the variety of Chagall's art but are united by being devoted to Biblical themes. The heart of the museum is a group of 17 monumental paintings that Chagall has named "The Biblical Message."

"I am not religious," said the artist last Thursday to his spacious Provencal house at St. Paul-de-Vence, "I don't go to church, I don't go to the synagogue. But I think the Bible is the basis of all poetry. After that it is Shakespeare, but not before."

Solh Has Formed Lebanon Cabinet

BEIRUT, July 8 (AP).—Premier-Designate Takiyeddin Solh announced the formation of a 22-man cabinet today, after 17 days of consultations and inter-party strife and maneuvering.

The cabinet includes faces from all political parties and religious sects in Lebanon.

Kamal Jumblatt, outspoken leftist leader who had insisted on the interior portfolio, reportedly has decided to stay out, while one of his close aides, Bahij Takiyeddin, was named interior minister in the new cabinet.

In addition to the premiership, Mr. Solh retained for himself the finance portfolio. Nasri Maalout was named minister of defense and Fouad Nassif minister of foreign affairs.

Unfrocking Of Makarios Is Ruled Void

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 8 (UPI).—A major synod of the Greek Orthodox Church has ruled that the unfrocking of Archbishop Makarios by his three senior bishops was "anti-canonical and, therefore, void and inactive."

The synod, the distinguished American sinologist and a prime victim of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

The spokesman said the two patriarchs and 12 other prelates attending the synod convened last week by Archbishop Makarios agreed without dissent Friday night to a unanimous condemnation of the unfrocking.

Today, Patriarch Nicholas of Alexandria, Egypt, the president of the major Orthodox synod meeting, pronounced "damnation" upon the three dissenting bishops.

After mass in the Church of Evangelistria of Falmourissa, the patriarch said: "We deliver this moment to anathema and may they bear the consequences."

"If the three reject a final reconciliation plea by the synod, the church is empowered through the grace of God to punish them in order to restore and impose the disturbed moral and ecclesiastical order here," he said. This was taken as an indication that the synod might unfrock the bishops.

The three Cypriot bishops, supporters of Archbishop Makarios' longtime enemy Gen. George Grivas, announced in April they had forced a synod to unfrock the archbishop for violating church law unless he resigned as president of Cyprus.

"The major holy synod unanimously decided that the decision of the three metropolitans to unfrock Archbishop Makarios was anti-canonical and, therefore, void and inactive," the communiqué said.

Only the archbishop of the Church of Cyprus has the authority to convene the holy synod of the island's church under his chairmanship," it said. "Therefore, the synod which decided to unfrock Archbishop Makarios was illegally convened."

Bishop Anthimos of Kithum, senior of the three metropolitans who acted against Archbishop Makarios, rejected the ruling.

"The decision of the so-called major synod which was convened by the unfrocked Archbishop Makarios is void from the start," he said. "Those who constituted the so-called major synod had no right to consider as void the decisions made by the synod of the Independent National Church of Cyprus."

Archbishop Makarios, who has served as president of Cyprus for the 13 years since the Mediterranean island won independence from Britain, came under attack by the bishops as Gen. Grivas mounted a guerrilla campaign to overthrow him to make way for union with Greece.

Air Controllers Back At Work in Germany

BONN, July 8 (UPI).—West Germany's air controllers returned to work today and traffic was normal for the first time in five weeks.

Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen had told the 1,300 controllers to go "back to work or we'll take legal action." He set a deadline of midnight last night.

The "sick-outs" so termed because controllers would report sick one day at a time, started on June 1. The controllers want better work conditions and pay raises above federal scales, but Mr. Lauritzen has refused to negotiate between contracts.

German Drinking Curb

BONN, July 8 (Reuters).—New rules on drinking and driving in West Germany will cut the permitted alcohol level in a driver's bloodstream from 0.13 percent to 0.08—the equivalent of two large beers.

China to Deny Visas to Most U.S. Tourists

PEKING, July 8 (AP).—Chinese officials made it clear yesterday that they are now planning to open China to vacationing Americans now.

They told eight visiting U.S. congressmen that only Americans with special skills, with a few exceptions, will get visas to tour the People's Republic.

Yang Kung-su, chief of the Chinese Office for Tourism and Travel, and other officials met privately with the tour, which is on a two-week tour of China.

Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, R., Calif., said he told the Chinese that they could solve their balance-of-payments problem "if they let in even one third of those who apply." He said that the Chinese didn't seem interested.

China lacks hotel facilities and the large numbers of interpreters required to handle stepped-up tourism, the congressmen said. Tourist facilities are low on the list of national priorities.

"Tens of Thousands"

The Chinese said that "tens of thousands" of Americans have applied for tourist visas to China so far this year. China granted about 100 tourist visas to Americans in 1971 and about 200 last year, the congressmen reported. The figures do not include Americans invited as guests of the government.

"They seem to be interested only in having people visit who come on the government's terms—in the services of socialist construction," Rep. William S. Mailard, R., Calif., said.

The Chinese officials showed strong interest in promoting visits by Chinese-Americans "who want to return to the motherland to die," Rep. Pettis said. But they avoided questions about whether Chinese tourists might be permitted to visit the United States, he added.

U.S. Envoy Trains in England To Open Mongolian Mission

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LEEDS, England, July 8 (UPI).—Sometime in the next few months, William Brown, a soft-spoken American Foreign Service officer, is expected to open the first U.S. mission to the Mongolian Republic.

The 43-year-old Mr. Brown has been studying the Mongolian language here since January in a tailor-made course at Leeds University. He has now reached the point, he says, where "I can fight my way through" the ponderous editorials in Uden (Truth), the Communist party daily published in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator.

Negotiations to extend U.S. recognition to the sparsely populated Asian state have been going on quietly for months at the United Nations. Mongolia is eager to complete them and, as far as experts know here, the only problem on Washington's side is the traditional slowness with which large bureaucracies change course.

There is sharp irony in the fact that the State Department had to send Mr. Brown and Allyn Nathanson, a 27-year-old political and economic officer, to Britain for training in their new posts. Leeds has become the West's preeminent center for Mongol studies, largely because of Owen Lattimore, the distinguished American sinologist and a prime victim of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Sen. McCarthy had called Mr. Lattimore, a noted anti-Communist, a Russian "master spy." A sensational inquiry 23 years ago exploded the charge, but Mr. Lattimore's directorship of the Johns Hopkins School of International Relations was badly undermined.

Ten years ago, he set up a Chinese studies school at Leeds and added another for Mongolian studies in 1968. It centers on Urgunge Onon, a Mongol professor whom Mr. Lattimore had brought to Johns Hopkins and who was driven away in the aftermath of Sen. McCarthy's assault.

Ever since Mongolia was admitted to the UN in 1961, Washington has considered establishing diplomatic relations, but efforts foundered on the opposition of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Taiwan's ruler who had claimed Mongolia for China.

President Nixon's trip to Peking last year marked the end of Gen. Chiang's influence and opened the way for recognition. The event will have more symbolic than substantive importance. It is, in the phrase of one Leeds expert, "the tying up of a loose end in American foreign policy."

Mr. Brown is far too professional a diplomat to talk of his forthcoming post or even acknowledge that this is why he and Miss Nathanson are at Leeds. Instead, he discusses the difficulties of the guttural Mongolian tongue and the Cyrillic alphabet introduced by Mongolia's Russian patron.

Only a few dozen Westerners like Mr. Lattimore, now professor emeritus and living outside Paris, have mastered the language.

If there is no unexpected hitch in the negotiations at the UN, Mr. Brown and Miss Nathanson will probably take up their new posts in August. They will go to a country of 1.3 million inhabitants that sits on China's northern border and is firmly in the Soviet camp.

Because of the heavy Russian influence—Moscow keeps a sizable ground and air force in Mongolia—Ulan Bator is eager for contacts with Western nations. The Soviet Union, too, is anxious for the recognition of a country regarded as its oldest satellite.

Soviet Spacemen Going to U.S. on Flight Training

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—A delegation of Soviet space officials, including 10 cosmonauts, left today for the United States to begin training for the planned joint manned space mission in 1973, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The 24-member delegation will travel to the Johnson Space Center in Houston for a program of familiarization with American spacecraft and techniques. An American space delegation will travel to Moscow later this year for the same kind of program.

Col. Alexei A. Leonov, the world's first space walker, and pilot-cosmonaut Volodya V. Kozlov, both 38, are the prime Soviet crewmen for the joint mission. They and the other cosmonauts are to begin training with astronauts Donald Slayton, Air Force Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford and Vance D. Brand.

Among those accompanying the cosmonauts were Konstantin D. Bushuyev, the Soviet technical director of the project, and Maj. Gen. Vladimir A. Shatalov, the head of the cosmonaut training program.

The Chinese officials showed strong interest in promoting visits by Chinese-Americans "who want to return to the motherland to die," Rep. Pettis said. But they avoided questions about whether Chinese tourists might be permitted to visit the United States, he added.

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Arab Lands and Their Oil: Time Bomb for the West

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK (NYT).—"The day will come when oil will be used as the ultimate weapon in the battle," Libya's mercurial leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi warned the Western oil consuming nations in May. Within a month he converted the threat into action, nationalizing Nelson Bunker Hunt, an American company that accounts for 10 percent of Libya's oil production. It was the first time a Western-owned property in the Middle East had been nationalized for the explicit reason that the company's country of origin had supported Israel in its confrontation with the Arabs. And it immediately gave rise to three questions: How important is Arab oil to the United States and the rest of the industrialized West? What would be the cost to the Arabs of cutting off oil sales to the West? Are the Arabs willing to pay that price?

There are no simple answers, even though some of the facts are well known. The Arab world and Iran produce about 43 percent of the non-Communist world's oil and hold about two-thirds of the world's proven reserves. There are about 670 billion barrels in known reserves. Stated in billions of barrels, they are distributed this way: Saudi Arabia, 138; Iran, 65; Kuwait, 64.8; Algeria, 47; Libya, 30.4; Iraq, 29; other Middle Eastern countries, 58.4.

The Middle Eastern dominance of world oil supplies will grow during the rest of the decade. Saudi Arabia, for example, which in 1972 produced 5.2 million barrels daily, by 1980 is likely to be producing more than 10 million barrels a day.

Dependence Grows

The United States' dependence on Middle Eastern oil is, unfortunately, growing as well. In 1970, the United States obtained less than 3 percent of its oil from the Middle East. But the demand, expressed, for instance, by the two-car family and the increased use of air conditioning, has risen dramatically. By last year, about 15 percent of the oil consumed in the United States was imported from the Middle East; by 1980 it could be as much as 35 percent.

"Arab oil is not just important, it is essential," says John G. McLean, chairman of the Continental Oil Co. and head of the National Petroleum Council. "There is no way to replace it now or in the foreseeable future. The situation is such that if the Arabs want to roll the dice against you, it would be a very rough game."

There would appear to be no alternative to Arab oil. Sources such as Canada and Venezuela could not take up the slack if the Middle Eastern flow were cut. In fact, in the last few weeks, Canada has imposed restrictions limiting future exports to the United States so that Canada's own needs can be met before any oil is shipped south.

Given the United States' increasing reliance on Middle Eastern oil, what would the effect be on the Arab nations if they cut off sales to the West?

The old cliché used to hold that "the Arabs can't drink their oil."

They still can't, but a number of them have built up such huge monetary reserves that they could halt all oil sales and still keep their relatively small populations in drink and food for quite a while. Libya, for example, with a population of just over 3 million, had reserves of foreign currency and gold of \$2.9 billion last year.

Another traditional saw was that, for a boycott to work, every producing country had to join. Such was the case in 1967 when an attempted boycott of the United States failed. But now, even the restriction of exports by one major producer would put the world and U.S. energy situation in turmoil, according to John Lichtblau, of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Crude Weapons

Boycotts are crude weapons and, as Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., has warned, can invite retaliation. In a recent speech he said the United States might "come to the conclusion that military action is required to secure the oil resources of the Middle East, to secure our exposed jugular."

The United States might avoid direct military intervention, he said, and leave the action to "militarily potent surrogates" such as Israel or Iran. The Nixon administration was quick to deny such an intention, but in the Arab world the possibility is taken as real.

To avoid a direct confrontation, yet still exert pressure on Israel's Western supporters, some Arab leaders are discussing a more subtle squeeze: a deliberate restriction, or total standstill, in the rate at which they have been expanding production.

Dr. Nadim Fakhachi, former secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the producers' bargaining group, said "in the present seller's market for crude oil, reinforced by the emergence of the United States as a large-scale importer of Arab oil, this would be quite sufficient to cause a world-wide supply crisis in a fairly short period of time."

He is probably right, but eventually the producing nations would face severe economic problems despite their reserves of gold and cash. Are the Arab leaders bitter enough about American support of Israel to accept such consequences?

Some of them—Libya's Col. Qadhafi for one—undoubtedly are. The Libyan government is officially seeking the immediate takeover of three larger oil companies, in addition to Bunker Hunt. Negotiations resumed last week between the companies: Occidental, Marathon, Amerasia Hess and Shell; and the Amoses group (Texaco and California Standard). Compensation—how the Libyans will pay for the installations they take over—is the sticking point.

Blacklist Threat

The Libyans have offered payment equal to the net book value of the installations; the companies seek reimbursement equal to the cost of duplicating the installations today, a much higher figure.

Bunker Hunt, like the others unable to reach agreement, has

"blacklisted" or threatened to take court action against anyone dealing in oil extracted from its Libyan field before the dispute is settled.

There is no clear sign that other Arab nations are ready to follow Libya's lead; most experts are optimistic in believing that oil will not become a diplomatic weapon. Prof. Charles F. Stewart, of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business and a specialist in international economics, lists a number of factors that will limit the Arab alliance. Among them: inter-Arab rivalries, such as that between Iraq and Libya; the fact that damage to the American economy would imperil the Arabs' huge holdings of American dollars; and the differing political inclinations of the various Arab and Moslem governments. Although such nations as Iraq are pro-Communist and hostile to the United States, Saudi Arabia and non-Arab Iran, key countries in providing future oil supplies, are conservative and friendly toward Washington. Even the Soviet Union, in a developing détente with the United States, could be a restraining influence on such states as Iraq and Syria.

But, the problem is not simple. Last week, King Faisal declared that Saudi Arabia would find it "difficult" to continue to cooperate with the United States if American support for Israel remains at its present level.

To the American motorist, newly aware that there is not an endless string of Texas oil wells at the other end of his filling station pump, Middle Eastern oil is a crucial commodity. And therefore, although it is also a risky commodity, some Americans are still prepared to venture their capital in getting Middle Eastern oil to American markets.

Ten days ago, Kilder, Peabody & Co., Bechtel Corp., and First National City Bank of New York announced a \$400-million plan to build an oil pipeline in Egypt beside the Suez Canal, the tanker artery severed by the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Some Glimpses Behind Nixon's Public Face

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (UPI).—The man who became one of history's most private public figures early in his presidency now has built, under the pressure of Watergate, a shield around himself which makes him more of a mystery figure than before, at a time when he needs public understanding most.

Only occasionally do human glimpses emerge. Bringing his hand down on his desk one day last week, he asked an assistant: "We did release the May 22 statement, didn't we?"

It was an expression of the President's exasperation over the continuing questioning in Congress and in the press of whether he will reply to Watergate charges.

A Document

"Do people read it on May 22 and file it on May 22 and expect it to be issued again and again?"

he asked with more feeling than he shows in public.

The President was referring, of course, to his most recent statement on Watergate, the lengthy printed document declaring that he did not know about the Watergate break-in in advance, did not know about the cover-up until March and did not offer clemency to the Watergate burglars.

There was another human glimpse at a press conference which Ronald L. Ziegler held at the San Clemente Inn on Tuesday. Mr. Ziegler was asked for comment about a Los Angeles Times report that special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox had begun inquiry into the President's purchase of his Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente homes.

Mr. Ziegler called the report "unfounded, malicious and scurrilous."

"These types of stories continue to run, the innuendo and the suggestions continue to fly out of this environment, and it is unjust, it is unfair, and it is not in my mind relevant to our way of life in this country for this type of smear campaign to be made against the President of the United States," the press secretary said.

A Reflection

"Is that you are saying a reflection of the President's point of view?" a reporter asked.

"Absolutely," Mr. Ziegler replied. "Is he mad?"

"I would say that the President is appalled by these consistent efforts being undertaken in the malicious way to know whether you can say ill things in terms of the President—but these constant efforts to suggest that there has been in any way wrongdoing associated with the purchase of this property," Mr. Ziegler replied.

Another aide thinks Mr. Nixon believes he has been more heavily damaged by stories reporting that the government spent more than \$1 million at San Clemente erect-

'Enemy' on List Sees President

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon met Friday with one of the White House "enemies"—Dr. Michael DeBakey, a pioneer in open-heart surgery.

Dr. DeBakey was included in the list of "enemies of the White House" supplied by former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d to the Senate committee investigating the Watergate bugging scandal.

Dr. DeBakey said he did not know why his name was on the list of "enemies." He told reporters he doubted that the list was genuine and that he did not believe the President approved it. Dr. DeBakey saw the President to discuss his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

ing flapjacks, building guard-houses, installing a new furnace and planting flowers—all in the name of security—than he has been damaged by Watergate.

The picture painted by these glimpses of the President is of a man besieged, of an angry man cooped up behind the walls of his estate here, of a man who is a victim of all sorts of charges that "fly out of this environment."

The few aides who know the President well and will talk about him deny that it is an accurate portrait.

They insist that he is not frustrated and that he is not in a distraught mental state. He recognizes fully the scope and impact of the Watergate scandal, they say, he understands the political realities and is well informed about public opinion.

They assert that his state of mind is not one of being under siege. He knows that his May 22 statement is accurate and eventually will be accepted. They maintain, despite the formidable charges by White House ex-counsel John W. Dean 3d and other former assistants.

Public Confidence

Asked if the President believes he can ever regain public confidence, the aides reply that he is confident he will because his actions over the months ahead will demonstrate he is the leader of the country and will restore his credibility.

To the question of whether he can govern with the heavy clouds over his presidency, the inner circle replies emphatically that he can and is. He is making decisions. He is actively working on a wide range of programs and policies. He has conducted significant foreign policy initiatives, the aides reply.

But, just as J. Fred Buzhardt, special counsel to the President, said in an interview with The Washington Post two weeks ago, informants here say that the President is puzzled by what happened, is searching for the answers and is unclear what steps he should take.

They say that before the March disclosures, he asked over and over whether there was any White House involvement in Watergate and repeatedly said, "Let's get the facts out." They seem to have faith that the Dean accusations, which they acknowledge did enormous damage, can be successfully rebutted.

Whole Truth

Reporters who cover the President do not know the whole truth on any of these matters.

Reporters last questioned Mr. Nixon at a news conference on March 15. They never have a private word with him. They see him only when he greets a visitor, signs a bill or poses for a picture.

He used to be, and occasionally shows signs of, fatigue, but he still looks considerably younger than his three score years. Those around him insist that he is mentally alert and is spending a great amount of time on issues other than Watergate.

He does spend many hours on Watergate, it is conceded. But this week, according to a source, he has conferred at length on Cambodia, relations with China, the energy shortage, the federal budget, development of the Phase 4 economic controls, the European security conference and other problems.

Grave Disadvantage

The aides picture the President as at a grave disadvantage because he does not know what the next charges may contain. He believes that he must act to defend the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches and, at the same time, await the verdict of the courts, they report.

Because of these considerations, he is inhibited in what he can say and in the appeals he can make to the public in this the most agonizing crisis he has faced.

Only one thing seems certain, and that is that the inner turmoil, even for this well-disciplined President, must be greater than is admitted. For it was much less than a year ago, although it seems years, that Richard M. Nixon was re-elected by a landslide victory. He was determined to bring about major foreign and domestic reforms. Yet in a short time, he has almost been hounded out of office.

United Nations, N.Y. (NYT).—The UN, which generally leads a hand-to-mouth existence, has been badly hurt by the deteriorating value of the dollar. Thus, the organization is now considering changing its budgetary base to some other currency, possibly the Swiss franc. It has also discussed the possibility of employing a combination of currencies to avoid relying too heavily on the stability of any single monetary unit.

The decision, a basic and important one for the world organization, will have to be made by the General Assembly when it meets here in the fall.

What has been happening under the present system is that most member countries have been profiting at the expense of the world organization in that they have been able to pay their UN assessments at a reduced cost to their treasuries.

Percentages

The current UN budget is \$226 million. Each country is assessed a percentage of that figure. This

Skepticism, Too

Cambodian Talks: Speculation Grows

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon's recent statement that "delicate negotiations" were underway to end the conflict in Cambodia has produced considerable speculation and skepticism in Washington, but very little solid information.

The speculation has been fanned by the advance publicity given by the White House to the meeting in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday between Mr. Nixon and China's senior envoy to Washington, Huang Chen, and the reports that Henry A. Kissinger may soon make another trip to Peking for talks, not only with Premier Chou En-lai but also with Norodom Sihanouk, the official leader of the Cambodian insurgents, who has set up headquarters in the Chinese capital.

The White House has done nothing to dispute press conjecture and diplomatic gossip that the administration may be pressing the Chinese to persuade the volatile Prince Sihanouk to agree to cease-fire talks with the Lon Nol government, which deposed him in March, 1970.

But even though the administration obviously wants to appear active on the diplomatic front, not only with the Chinese but also with the French, the Russians and the North Vietnamese, many diplomats privately are mystified by the talk of "delicate negotiations" and the intimations from the White House that "something is going on."

Baffling Questions

One of those deeply concerned about the speculation is Um Sim, the new Cambodian ambassador to Washington, who paid a call on the State Department the other day to find out if the press reports about a Kissinger-Sihanouk meeting were accurate. He was told apologetically that, with the exception of a few key State Department officials, no one knew what they read in the papers.

The skepticism stems from several baffling questions, not the least of which is why should Prince Sihanouk agree to negotiate a compromise with President Lon Nol now, when the Cambodian insurgents are surrounding Phnom Penh, and the American bombing which has kept the Lon Nol government alive, is due to end by Aug. 15?

Diplomats have asserted that all the Cambodian insurgents have to do now is lie low and avoid the bombs until Aug. 15, when they will have a decided military advantage on the ground. The administration could ask Congress for an extension of the bombing beyond Aug. 15, but the mood of Congress has persuaded most officials here that any such request would be rejected.

Mr. Kissinger, who will have to hear the brunt of any negotiations on Cambodia, has said privately that the Aug. 15 deadline was a mistake since, in his view, it accomplishes nothing. He is said to agree that instead of encouraging meaningful negotiations, the publicly declared deadline may only lead to increased fighting after Aug. 15.

Administration officials said that Mr. Kissinger tried to have a deal worked out with Congress by which the administration would agree secretly to a Sept. 1 deadline.

Under that plan, Congress would have gotten its early end to bombing and the administration's flexibility would have been maintained, since the Cambodian insurgents would not have known that the raids would stop by a

fired date. Offered the Kissinger plan, congressional leaders immediately rejected it as unfeasible, given the mood of Congress.

What is clear is that Mr. Nixon wants very much to avoid a situation by which Phnom Penh would fall to pro-Communist insurgent forces. He is said to believe that, not only would that make something of a mockery of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, but also that it would lead to concern in Saigon and perhaps lead to major violations of the accord in South Vietnam by both government and Viet Cong forces.

High Priority Ordered

To avoid a military surrender, Mr. Nixon has ordered that a high priority be given to a cease-fire and formal negotiations as soon as possible between Phnom Penh and the Sihanouk forces, as well as any other interested parties, such as pro-Hanoi insurgents who may not trust Prince Sihanouk.

The "delicate negotiations" to which he has referred are not negotiations in the usual sense—two or more sides bargaining at a table. Rather they are delicate discussions between the United States and various governments and factions. The chief emphasis, of course, is on the Cambodian parties, primarily the Phnom Penh government and the Sihanouk government in exile.

Washington also has asked all governments with contacts in Peking to join in efforts to persuade Prince Sihanouk to seek a political settlement guaranteeing him some power and not to trust to a military victory in which he might find himself the puppet of a militant Communist regime.

The Chinese, French, Romanian, and Yugoslav governments, among others, are believed to have spoken to him. So far Prince Sihanouk, recognizing the new attitude in Washington, has played hard to get. He said in Peking Thursday that he would not meet with Mr. Kissinger and that only a military solution was feasible.

Reinforce Skeptical View

His statements reinforce the view of the skeptics here who doubt that a negotiated solution is possible, given the insurgents' military advantage. Those skeptics assert that a cease-fire only was possible in Vietnam when Hanoi recognized that it could not take over South Vietnam by force, and they see no reason to believe that the opposite is true for Cambodia.

The Cambodian situation, however, may not be susceptible to easy comparisons with Vietnam. Unlike the situation at the outbreak of the Vietnam war in the early 1960s, the United States is now on good working terms with Moscow and Peking and has accumulated considerable experience in dealing with Hanoi.

The Chinese and North Vietnamese continue the military line to the Cambodian insurgents. It is inconceivable that the conflict could continue if they put pressure on the insurgents to stop shooting.

After Mr. Kissinger's latest round of talks in Paris last month with Hanoi's negotiator, Le Duc Tho, which resulted in a non-munition strengthening the Vietnam cease-fire, Mr. Nixon's advisers on national security ask that for the sake of his "emotional stability" he hoped he would no longer have to negotiate about Indochina.

It now seems that he will have to risk his stability. In a sense he will be learning if the goodwill earned with Moscow, Peking and Hanoi will pay any dividends in Cambodia.

UN May Drop Dollar as Budgetary Base

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT).—The UN, which generally leads a hand-to-mouth existence, has been badly hurt by the deteriorating value of the dollar. Thus, the organization is now considering changing its budgetary base to some other currency, possibly the Swiss franc. It has also discussed the possibility of employing a combination of currencies to avoid relying too heavily on the stability of any single monetary unit.

The decision, a basic and important one for the world organization, will have to be made by the General Assembly when it meets here in the fall.

What has been happening under the present system is that most member countries have been profiting at the expense of the world organization in that they have been able to pay their UN assessments at a reduced cost to their treasuries.

Percentages

The current UN budget is \$226 million. Each country is assessed a percentage of that figure. This

percentage is based on the ability to pay.

As the assessment is payable in American dollars, each country takes its local currency and buys the dollars needed to pay what it owes. With the value of the dollar decreasing, each country—except the United States—has been able to take its own currency and buy more dollars for the same amount of currency.

The member countries have been able to pay their assessments at a saving of 15, 30 or 35 percent, depending on the currency used to buy the dollar. Sometimes the saving has been even greater.

But, conversely, each time the UN has had to pay a bill for its overseas operations—its office in Geneva, for example, or for its environmental program in Nairobi or for travel expenses of its officials—it has cost the organization more to buy the local currencies needed.

Fiscal Position

Thus far, it has been estimated here that the UN has had to spend an extra \$9 million in buying foreign currency.

If the decision is made to base

the budget on a different currency such as the Swiss franc, which has a stable base, presumably the UN would be in a better fiscal position. Each country would have to buy Swiss francs to pay their assessments and they would have to buy the francs at a rate that hopefully would remain stable.

But the UN using Swiss francs might enjoy a windfall if the value of the dollar continued to deteriorate. In that case the UN could meet its payroll and expenses here with dollars that it bought at a bargain rate.

But, just as in almost all matters where a fiscal gain may be anticipated, there is danger.

If the dollar—and many financial experts feel that the dollar is now undervalued—were to get stronger relative to the new base currency, the UN would again be in serious financial difficulty. It would have to use its Swiss francs to buy dollars and have to pay a bonus to get those dollars to meet its expenses here. Therefore, when the General Assembly makes its decision in the fall it will, in effect, be making a wager either for or against a stronger dollar.

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Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2

Insurance Stocks

Stocks	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net
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Liberty Ins Co	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Met Life	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Prudential	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Rockefeller	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Travelers	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
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UK Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2

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Liberty Ins Co	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Met Life	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
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Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
Windsor	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2

International Bonds

Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/4	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
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UK Govt 10 1/8	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2
UK Govt 10 1/2	12	72	69	71 1/2	-1 1/2

Sports

Maccabiah Games in Israel: A Solemn Occasion

TEL AVIV, July 8.—The Quadrangular Maccabiah Games, which bring together leading Jewish sportsmen, will open tomorrow evening in the Municipal Stadium of Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Some 1,800 athletes will march behind the flags of 38 countries at the opening ceremony and will then disperse to some 30 towns, villages, collective farms, university campuses and other venues to compete in 20 branches of sport.

The games, the ninth since their inception in 1933, will close July 19.

The opening ceremony, which will be seen by 50,000 persons, will include some of the traditional trimmings and trappings of the Olympic Games.

It will also recall the murder of members of the Israeli contingent to the Munich Olympics last year. A memorial prayer, composed by Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, will be intoned, and 11 torches will be lit in succession as each victim is named. Most of the victims had won medals at the Maccabiah Games.

Stringent security measures have been arranged to protect the athletes here, in their quarters, while traveling and at the sports venues. A force of armed guards in plain clothes has been mobilized to reinforce the regular police.

The organizers have invited two non-Jewish Dutch athletes who in sympathy with the Israelis withdrew from the Olympics after the murders.

They are Vilhelma Van Gool, who had qualified for the semi-finals in the sprints, and Bert Kops, a heavyweight wrestler. Kops will appear in an exhibition match. Miss Van Gool will race

Ford of Stewart, Fittipaldi Fails In Touring Car Class

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, July 8 (Reuters).—Chris Amon of New Zealand and Hans Stuck of West Germany won the 6 hours of Nueringburg today to give BMW the lead in the European touring car championships.

Formula one driving champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil and Scotland's Jackie Stewart, current leader of the grand prix standings, were forced out of the race after 21 1/2 hours because of a burst-out cylinder in their works cars failed to finish.

Amon and Stuck covered a record distance for the race, 534.8 kilometers (332.4 miles), the winding Nurburgring circuit. They were followed home by two other BMW teams.

Tomme Hezemans and Dieter Quester, a Dutch-Austrian duo, placed second in the other BMW, 3-3-liter works car and Austrian Niki Lauda sharing a privately-entered BMW Alpina with West German Harald Mezel, finished third.

The race was the fourth in the European touring car championship series and the victory gave BMW 70 points. Ford had entered the race with a five-point lead over BMW, but all three works cars failed to finish.

Fittipaldi won the 1972 series, runner, stormed past the unlucky favorite, Mark Donohue, today and captured the \$75,000 Can-Am Challenge Cup race at Road Atlanta.

Donohue, driving the Roger Penske Porsche, had established a 72-second lead yesterday during the first 40 laps of the 90-lap race, but he fell behind at the start of today's final leg and

2 More Killed On Motorcycles At Monza Track

MONZA, Italy, July 8 (AP).—Two Italian motorcyclists were killed today during a race at the Monza track. The accident took place in the big curve of the Monza Autodrome where Finnish motorcycle ace Jarno Saarinen and Italy's Renzo Pasolini were killed May 20.

And as in the accident which took the lives of Saarinen and Pasolini, a giant spill on the curve was the cause of the death of riders Renato Galturro and Renzo Colombini, both competing in a 500-cc class event for junior racers.

In addition to Galturro and Colombini, four other riders were involved in the spill. All were slightly injured.

Milburn Victor Without Record

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—Rod Milburn of the United States, who Friday set a world record for the 110-meters hurdles with a run of 13.1 seconds, yesterday ran the same event in better conditions but clocked only 13.4 seconds.

Milburn, who broke the previous record of 13.2 which had stood for 13 years, was running as a guest competitor in a France-Poland track and field meet.

Whereas his record-shattering performance in Zurich was run on a rain-soaked track against a wind of 1.1 meters per second, yesterday's conditions were perfect.

Folmer Wins Gainesville Ga. July 8

AINESVILLE, Ga., July 8 (AP).—George Folmer, the 1972 series winner, stormed past the unlucky favorite, Mark Donohue, today and captured the \$75,000 Can-Am Challenge Cup race at Road Atlanta.

Donohue, driving the Roger Penske Porsche, had established a 72-second lead yesterday during the first 40 laps of the 90-lap race, but he fell behind at the start of today's final leg and

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Italy (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Japan (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
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Norway (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Portugal (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Spain (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Sweden (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Switzerland (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Turkey (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
USA (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
West Germany (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20
Other countries (air)	5.30	10.60	21.20

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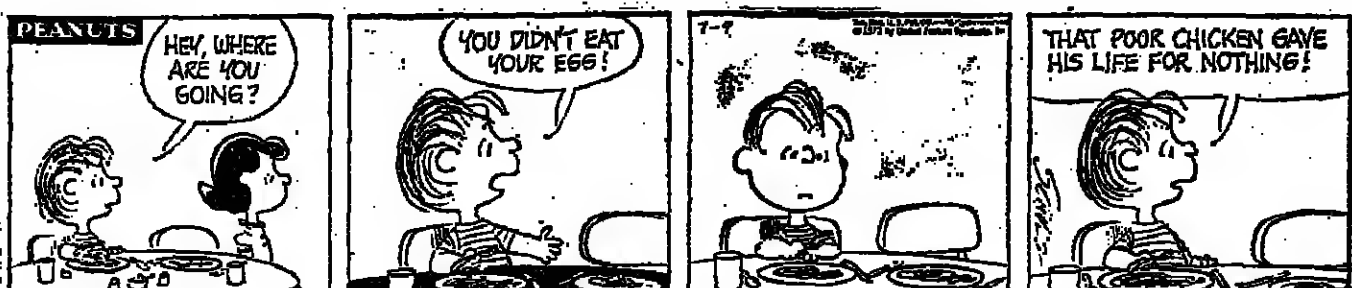
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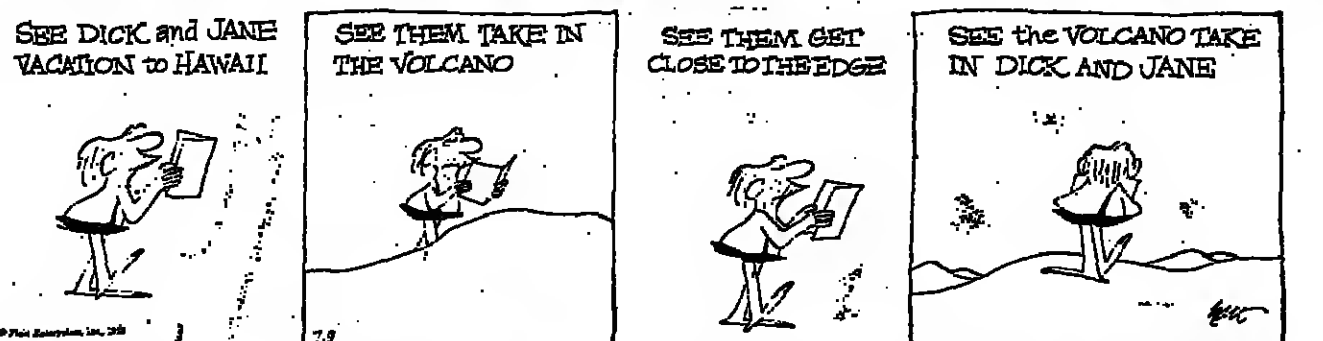
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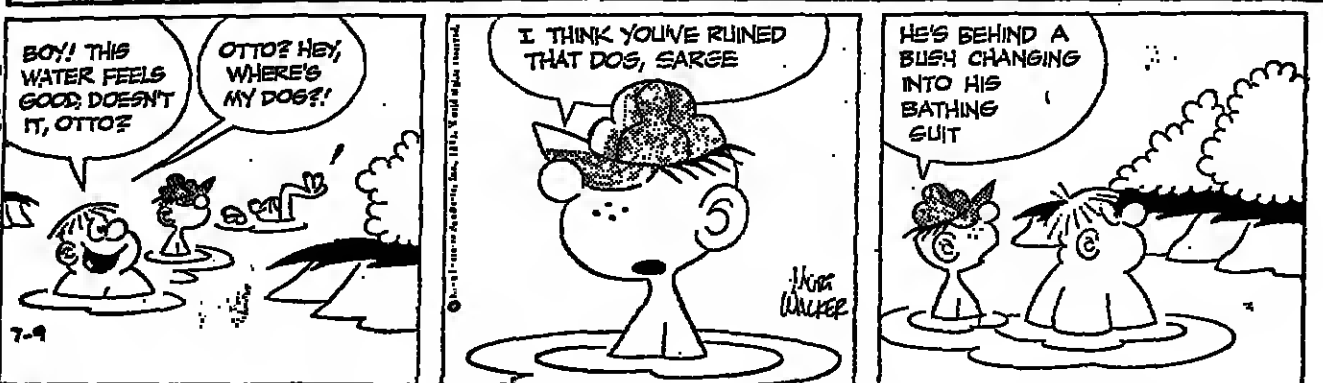
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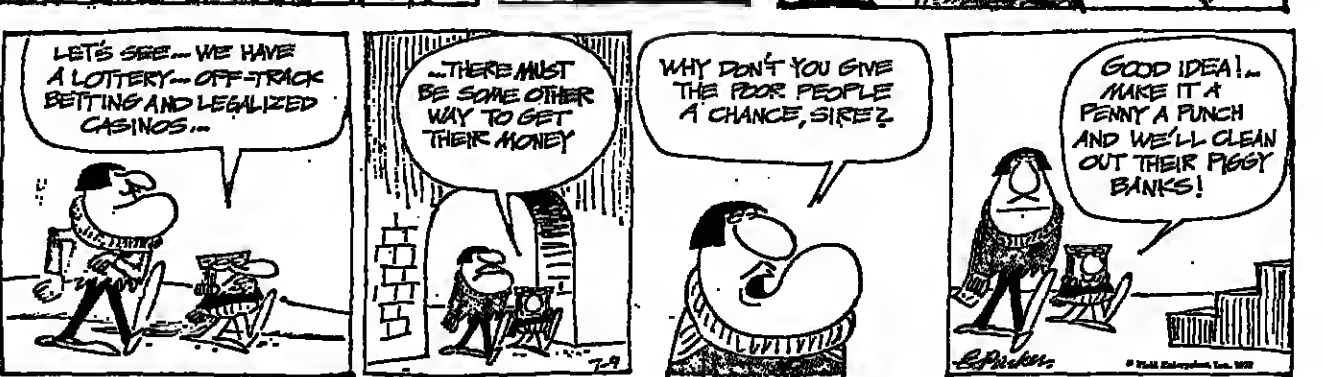
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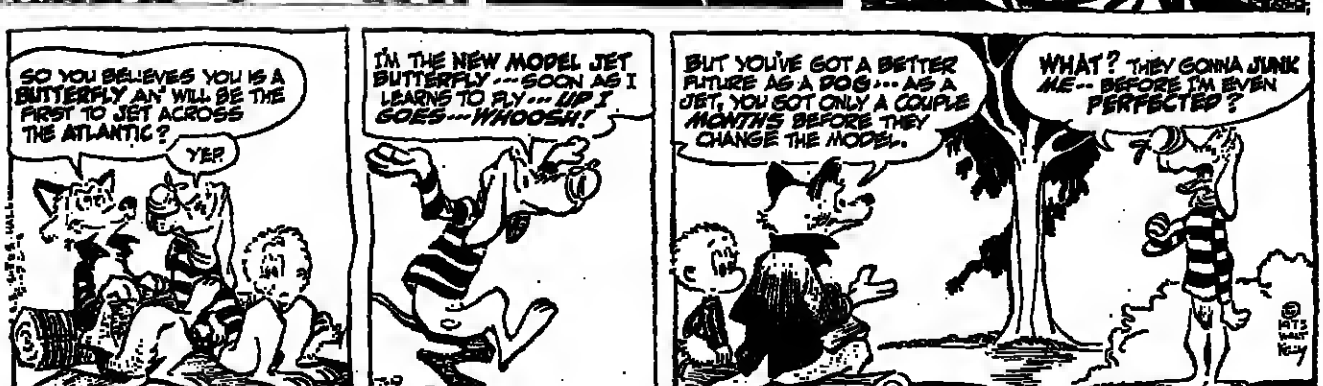
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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

After his astounding 6-0 defeat by Bobby Fischer in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1971, the Russian grandmaster Mark Taimanov muttered, "I still have my music."

While holding a top place in Soviet chess for more than 20 years, the 46-year-old Taimanov has carried on a second career as a concert pianist and needed to remind himself of it following his shattering experience in the elimination match.

Added solace was provided to him inadvertently later in the summer of 1971 when Fischer met out identical punishment to Bent Larsen in their Round 2 elimination match in Denver. Now, with a period of enforced hibernation behind him (a consequence of the disfavor in which the Soviet Chess Federation held him), he is participating in tournaments again and was one of three players who tied for eighth place in the Interzonal in Leningrad, which was completed last week.

In the recent Bucharest International Tournament, he took first prize with his customary bold rapid play—finishing game after game using an hour less than his opponent.

Worth the Risk

Against the young East German player Knaak, who fulfilled the norm for the international master title with 8½ points out of 14, Taimanov's risk-taking paid off. One slip by his opponent, and he racked up the point with efficient end-game play.

The danger in the defense system 4... N-B3, 5... P-P and 6... K-QN1, invented by Alexander Kevitz of the Manhattan Chess Club 30 years ago, is that Black, in making such a strenuous bid to retain the gambit pawn, may fall behind in development and create weaknesses in his position.

White	Black	CATALAN	White	Black	OPENING	White	Black
Knaak	Taimanov	Knaak	Knaak	Taimanov	Knaak	Knaak	Taimanov
1 P-Q4	N-K3	16 BxN	QxQ	31 P-K4	R-B5	32 K-K3	K-R2
2 P-Q4	P-K3	17 KxR	P-B	32 K-K3	K-R2	33 P-B4	P-B4
3 P-K3	P-Q4	18 P-Q4	P-B	33 P-B4	P-B4	34 P-K5	P-B4
4 N-N2	N-B3	19 P-P	P-K3	34 P-K5	P-B4	35 R-N4	P-N4
5 N-K3	P-P	20 P-K3	P-K3	35 R-N4	P-N4	36 R-B1	PxR4
6 Q-O	R-QN1	21 R-N1	R-Q8	36 R-B1	PxR4	37 P-P	P-R3
7 N-B3	B-P3	22 P-P	P-P	37 P-P	P-R3	38 P-R5	P-R3
8 P-B1	P-K3	23 R-R	B-N2	38 P-R5	P-R3	39 R-B2	P-R4
9 R-N	Q-B	24 P-B6	B-R1	39 R-B2	P-R4	40 R-B1	P-R5
10 R-K4	Q-B	25 N-Q2	R-N1	40 R-B1	P-R5	41 R-B2	K-K1
11 N-K4	B-N4	26 N-B4	R-N3	41 R-B2	K-K1	42 R-B1	K-K2
12 N-A-Q2	B-N4	27 P-Q4	R-N5	42 R-B1	K-K2	43 R-B2	K-K3
13 P-Q3	Q-R4	28 N-B3	R-Q5	43 R-B2	K-K3	44 R-B1	K-N3
14 N-B	Q-N3	29 P-B3	R-QB7	44 R-B1	K-N3	45 R-B2	K-N3
15 N-P	QxQ	30 K-B2	K-B2	45 R-B2	K-N3	46 R-B2	K-N3

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

GOOD OLD MODERN

An Intimate Portrait of the Museum of Modern Art
By Russell Lynes. Atheneum. 490 pp. Illustrated. \$13.95.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

EVERYONE agrees that the Museum of Modern Art in New York is the greatest institution of its kind in the world. And everyone not permanently afflicted with utopian delusions knows that great institutions are built at a high cost in human sacrifice. No matter how lofty its aims, no matter how beneficent its services, no matter how essential to our lives the results may be, even the greatest of institutions prosper by consuming its own most creative minds. To implement a noble objective, it is necessary to have a functioning bureaucratic structure, and it is only a matter of time before the structure (and its attendant politics) first modifies and then dominates the objective. The momentum of this change may be temporarily softened or delayed, but it cannot be permanently forestalled. Success, even more than failure, exacts a heavy toll.

The case of the Museum of Modern Art is a perfect example of such institutional success. Founded in 1928 by three wealthy women, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. Lizzie P. Bliss and Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, who had a passionate interest in modern art and the means to do something about it, it began (at least in the minds of its founders) as a modest enterprise designed to bring the public up to date on what had occurred in the history of art during the preceding 50 years or so. Its first quarters consisted of space rented on the 13th floor of a 5th Street office building. Its first exhibition was devoted to Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat and Van Gogh. Its initial staff consisted of five paid employees and one volunteer.

But if the physical scope of the enterprise had a modest beginning, the vision animating it was immense. On the recommendation of Prof. Paul J. Sachs of Harvard, the founders appointed a young art historian named Alfred H. Barr Jr., then teaching an unusual course in the history of modern art at Wellesley College, as their first director. In appointing Barr to this position, the founders got a lot more than they bargained for.

It was a vision that included—but went far beyond—the confines of the fine arts as the world was traditionally understood in the museum world. It embraced all those developments beyond painting and sculpture—in modern architecture and industrial design, in cinema and still photography, in stage design and typography and much else—which, especially in Germany, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union, were being rigorously pursued in the 1920s in an effort to transform modern industrial culture into a more aesthetically integrated civilization—a civilization in which high art and the most workaday form of applied art would live in an easy and exalted harmony.

From the outset, then, the Museum of Modern Art under Barr's direction assumed a great many functions that were not to the American museum world.

To carry out so novel and ambitious a program required things: an extraordinary staff and a great deal of money. The story that Russell Lynes recounts in "Good Old Modern" is essentially the story of the relations that have obtained between the men and women who did this pioneering work—that remarkable group of dedicated experts and amateurs Barr succeeded in recruiting from the beginning—those who provided the financial base. But on in the story, however, a group makes its appearance: the administrative functionaries who, though initially brought in to aid the experts in their charge, gradually assumed control of the museum itself.

It is, all in all, a subject that might have humbled the Duc de Saint-Simon. Lynes is too afraid to say so, but he is writing a history. He writes in what might be called the fillet style—easy to digest and quite tasty when properly seasoned with vivid anecdote, but lacking in intellectual backbone and therefore rather mushy.

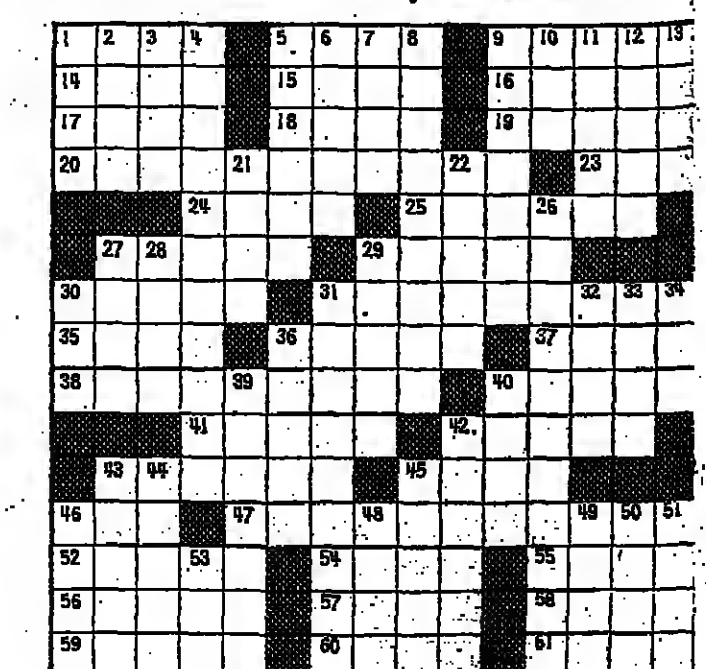
What is missing, above all, is some disinterested assessment of the museum's program. Quil apart from the personal disappointments and indignities suffered by Barr and his professional colleagues, how is one to judge the success of their efforts to establish that comprehensive vision of modern culture that has for so long been the museum's guiding ideology? The vision of the fine arts and the applied arts coexisting in a kind of beneficent spiritual continuum derived from a socialist ethic, anyone who has studied it at Bauhaus and the Soviet avant-garde of the twenties (and who, Barr, drew many of his ideas) must know. Translated to the very different climate of capitalist culture, this high-minded program very quickly shed its social idealism and became at best a form of aestheticism and at worst a form of fashion mongering. It says something about our culture that one, including Russell Lynes, has yet paid Barr the compliment of subjecting either his ideas or the great institution he shaped to really searching analysis.

Hilton Kramer is a New York Times art critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wer

29 Have force	4 Book and movie, with 59 Across	39 Old MacDonald et al.
30 Certain box, occupant	5 Hunter's companion	40 Radiation
31 Conveyed, as through a pipeline	6 Mountain ridge	42 Tragedian's role
35 Seemingly	7 In the wind	43 Monkey course with 17 Across
36 Fern leaf	8 Well-known Hollywood spouse	44 Baum's "Grand"
37 See 2 Down	9 Body-energy source	45 In the — (inactive)
38 "These mortals," a la Shakespeare	10 Gresham's —	46 Elated
40 Chekhov	11 Playboy's malady	48 Girl of Madrid: Abbr.
41 Medieval guild	12 Theatrical or chemical	49 End to end, in football
42 Kind of dynamo	13 Japanese monastery	50 Latin poet
43 Pottery fragments: Var.		51 Unifies, in a way
45 Calcutta garb		53 Bad Prefix
46 Earth: Prefix		



King, Kodes Take Wimbledon Finals In Quick Fashion

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (NYT)—The Wimbledon tennis title went to a Soviet-bloc player for the first time yesterday as Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia won from Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union, 6-1, 9-8, 6-3, in 107 minutes.

And if this Eastern European men's final was a pedestrian affair, neither was the women's. Billie Jean King treated the smit center court to a tennis masterpiece as she defeated 18-year-old Chris Evert, 6-0, 7-5, to take her second straight Wimbledon crown and her fifth in the eight finals she has played here.

"It's the old lady's house," Kodes said, his doubles partner, who had said of Mrs. King a few years back. "I was changing the rhythm, mixing up the shots and topspin. I felt I had to get into the lead right off to win. When she played better, I was losing length and getting a little tired in the wind."

She laughed, and said: "Now I'm ready to play Bobby Riggs. I've challenged him. I know how to play every ball."

Even without the boycott that kept more than 70 men players, including most of the top stars, out of the tournament, a victory by Kodes would not have been regarded as an impossibility. He has been around for many years, meeting the best and occasionally beating them.

In 1971, for example, he knocked out top-seeded John Newcombe and Arthur Ashe in the United States Open at Forest Hills, New York, before losing to Stan Smith in the final. Last year at Wimbledon he reached the semi-finals, where he bowed to Smith.

Rated No. 5 in the 1971 world ranking, the former economics major at the University of Prague scored victories over Smith and Rod Laver, among others, that season. He dropped to No. 10 last year.

Middle-aged and muscular, Kodes (pronounced Ko-desh) is a mustached, poker-faced player noted for his tenacity and agility. His ground strokes are equally strong from either side, and he can shift them from medium to high speed at will. He is essentially a clay-court artist.

"You can never get enough practice on grass," he says, explaining why he favors the slower, more reliable clay surface. Kodes, born in Prague on March 1, 1948, is a product of the sports-club system that accounts for most of the tennis players in the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe.

Though he preferred soccer, he developed his tennis talent at a club in Prague. When the Russians moved into Czechoslovakia in 1968, his father, a lawyer, had to go to work in a factory. But the elder Kodes encouraged his son to continue a tennis career. Jan is only the second Czechoslovak to win the Wimbledon title. Jaroslav Drobny (1946) being the other.

For Kodes, nicknamed Houska, tennis is something of a family tradition. His sister, Mrs. Vlasta Vojtkova, who used to play him when they were youngsters, is Czechoslovakia's No. 1 woman player. His wife, Lenka, is the daughter of a former Davis Cup captain.

Kodes, also a Davis Cup player, earned about \$55,000 in prize money last year. Technically, the money he wins goes to his national tennis association, the Communist countries do not recognize professionalism in tennis. However, their players are said to receive a share of what they earn.

Asked what he did for a living, Kodes replied in English, "I go to school." Asked what courses he was taking, he said, "I don't have to tell you."

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Jan Kodes shows affection for trophy.

Tennis on Grass Makes Czech Star Play Harder

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (NYT)—Ironically, Jan Kodes, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, considers grass a poor substitute for clay in tennis.

"Tennis played on grass is a joke," is a favorite comment of the Czechoslovak, 27, who defeated Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union in yesterday's final. "I know how to play economically on clay. On grass, I get more tired. I have to play every ball."

Even without the boycott that kept more than 70 men players, including most of the top stars, out of the tournament, a victory by Kodes would not have been regarded as an impossibility. He has been around for many years, meeting the best and occasionally beating them.

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Angels Win A Twinbill On Homers

Scheinblum Belt Defeats Indians

CLEVELAND, July 8 (UPI)—Richie Scheinblum drilled a two-run homer over the centerfield fence in the 10th inning today to give the California Angels a 5-3 victory and a doubleheader sweep over the Cleveland Indians.

Bob Oliver belted a three-run homer and Bill Singer scattered eight hits in picking up his 14th victory of the season as the Angels grabbed a 10-4 decision in the opener.

Singer, who allowed only six earned runs in his last five games, struck out seven and walked five in hurling his 11th complete game of the season.

Yanks 7, Twins 6

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 8 (UPI)—Moe Stoltmyre pitched a four-hit shutout and Ray White and Thurman Munson provided home run support as the American League's Eastern Division leading New York Yankees defeated the Minnesota Twins, 7-0, today.

Stoltmyre, who has won four of his last five decisions and has an 11-7 won-loss record, walked four and struck out two in beating Minnesota for the third time.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 1

Carlos May drove in three runs with a home run and a double to back Steve Stone's five-hit pitching to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 6-1 home decision over Boston in the first game of a doubleheader. Stone, who picked up his fourth victory against four losses, was replaced in the eighth inning by Steve Acosta, whose wild pitch allowed the Boston run.

Twins 9, Yankees 1, 2

Minnesota took advantage of Pat Dobson's wildness to score four runs in the fourth inning for a 6-2 home victory over the New York Yankees and a sweep of their day-night doubleheader. Bert Blyleven's eight-hit pitching and home runs by Bobby Davvin and Jim Holt carried the Twins to a 9-1 triumph in the afternoon contest as the Twins ended a string of 10 losses to New York over two seasons.

After scoring once in the second inning of the second game on a run-scoring single by Danny Thompson, the Twins gauged up on Dobson in the fourth inning.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 3

Boston, behind southpaw John Curtis's nine-hitter, surged within two games of American League pennant contention as the Sox defeated New York by routing the Chicago White Sox, 7-3, for their 14th triumph in their last 19 contests. Although the Red Sox managed only nine hits, the White Sox made it easy with four errors.

Red Sox third baseman Rico Petrocelli had two singles and a double, drew two walks and scored three runs. Curtis beat the

Angels 4, Mets 2

Hank Aaron, marching swiftly and surely toward Babe Ruth's home run record of 716, launched Nos. 695 and 696 to pace Atlanta to a 4-3 victory in New York over the Mets. Aaron, who has hit two or more homers in a game 60 times in his career, stroked his 294th and 295th homers of the season into almost the same spot, just inside the left-field foul pole—350 feet from home plate over a 30-foot fence.

Aaron's first homer was in the fourth inning; his second came with a man aboard in the sixth and put the Braves ahead, 4-1. Both Aaron's homers came off a left-hander whose season's record dropped to 4-4.

Padres 4, Cubs 2

Dwain Anderson's two-strike squeeze bunt in the eighth inning scored Dave Roberts from first base and broke a 2-2 tie as San Diego clipped the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, at home. Rookie Randy Jones pitched a four-hitter for the victory.

James, now 2-2, drove in an insurance tally in the eighth when he singled home Fred Kendall, whose single had put Roberts at third.

Reds 4, Phils 0

Johnny Bench singled home two runs to back the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham and give Cincinnati a 4-0 victory in Philadelphia. The shutout was the fifth of the season for Billingham, best in the National League, and gave him 12 victories in 17 decisions. Wayne Twitchell, 6-3, was the loser.

Giants 5, Cards 4

Pinch-hitter Chris Arnold, given a second chance when first baseman Tim McCarrver dropped his pop-up, drove in the deciding run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly as San Francisco snapped a three-game losing streak with a 5-4 home victory over St. Louis.



COLLISION—New York Mets' outfielders Don Hahn, left, and George Theodore hit the ground at Shea Stadium after they collided chasing ball—which went for inside-the-park homer—hit by Atlanta's Ralph Garr. The outfielders were carried off field with injuries.

A's Put an End to Orioles' Heroics

While Sox for the third time this year.

Angels 3, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Mike Epstein drilled his eighth home run and Nolan Ryan recorded his 10th victory leading California to a 3-1 victory over the Indians. Epstein hit his homer in the sixth inning following Frank Robinson's single.

The Orioles' fans, accustomed to seeing their club rally to victory in the late innings, as it did in four of the previous five games, watched reliever Darold Knowles curve a third strike past the non-swinging Merv Rettenmund for the final out.

Knowles had replaced Horacio Pina with a man on first and none out. After a sacrifice bunt, he got Mark Belanger to foul out and then whipped three consecutive strikes past Rettenmund after falling behind in the count, 2-0.

Earlier, Rettenmund lined his second home run in as many games. That two-run blast off Ken Holtzman vaulted the Orioles into a 4-3 advantage in the fifth inning.

The lead stood until Reggie Jackson started the seventh inning with his 17th homer. That was the first hit off Mike Cuellar since the first inning, when Deron Johnson followed singles by Sal Bando and Jackson with a drive over the left-center field fence.

Twins 9, Yankees 1, 2

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